

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:14:04 ON 13 NOV 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS, FSTA, JAPIO, NAPRALERT' ENTERED AT 17:18:50 ON 13 NOV 2003

L1	1208	S	ALPHA PYRONE OR ALPHA-PYRONE OR ALPHA ADJ PYRONE
L2	45	S	KAVA PYRONE OR KAVA-PYRONE OR KAVA ADJ PYRONE
L3	10	S	PIPER METHYLSTICUM
L4	0	S	L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5	1254	S	L1 OR L2 OR L3
L6	76	S	ALCOHOL CRAVING
L7	0	S	L5 AND L6
L8	0	S	L5 AND CRAVING
L9	131	S	L5 AND ALCOHOL
L10	1	S	L5 (N) ALCOHOL
L11	909	S	L9 AND CRAVE OR CRAVING OR CRAVINGS
L12	0	S	L9 AND CRAVINGS
L13	0	S	L9 AND CRAVE
L14	0	S	L9 AND CRAVING
L15	1	S	L9 AND WITHDRAWAL
L16	0	S	L6 AND KAVA
L17	0	S	L6 AND L3
L18	0	S	L6 AND L1
L19	0	S	L6 AND L2
L20	235	S	ALCOHOL AND CRAVING
L21	0	S	L20 AND L3
L22	0	S	L20 AND L1
L23	0	S	L20 AND L2
L24	1	S	ALCOHOL AND CRAVE
L25	14	S	ALCOHOL AND CRAVINGS
L26	53	S	L25 AND L1 OR L2 OR L3
L27	0	S	L25 AND L5

AN 1999:351991 PROMT  
TI NEW ZEALAND: NEW **KAVA** POP SOFT DRINK LAUNCHED.  
SO New Zealand Herald, (24 May 1999) pp. 5.  
ISSN: 1170-0777.  
PB Wilson and Horton Ltd.  
DT Newsletter  
LA English  
AB The new **Kava** Pop soft drink has been launched in New Zealand by Vanuatu Brewing, which combines **kava**, a conventional narcotic plant root, with carbonated water and sugar. **Kava** Pop has a sweet and fizzing taste similar to ginger **beer** and is filtered to appeal to the taste buds of Europeans. However, the soft drink is unlikely to replace Coke and Sprite as the preferred soft drink of choice of New Zealanders.

L53 ANSWER 93 OF 140 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1998:263590 PROMT

TI Herbal relief

Researchers show that **kava** reduces stress, and is non-**addictive**

SO Industry Week, (4 May 1998) pp. 55.

ISSN: 0039-0895.

LA English

WC 86

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB Taking **kava**, an herb used for centuries in the South Pacific, will reduce stress, say researchers Nirbhay N. Singh, Ph.D. and Cynthia

R.

Ellis, M.D., of Virginia Commonwealth University's Medical College of Virginia. Some 60 individuals ages 18 to 60 were given either **kava** or a placebo. Those who took **kava** twice daily found that their stress levels declined, while the placebo group experienced virtually no change. As for side effects, Singh concludes, "It is not **addictive** and does not lead to dose tolerance."

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1998 Penton Publishing Inc.

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:87650 PROMT

TI **NA way Hill looks** at it,  
**herbs blend beautifully.** (Hill Nutritional  
Products' nonalcoholic Herbal Ale)

AU Bunz, Fred

SO Beverage World Periscope Edition, (30 Nov 1998) Vol. 117, No. 1669, pp.  
3(1).

ISSN: 1064-8909.

PB Keller International Publishing Corp.

DT Newsletter

LA English

WC 356

TX Is Joe Six-Pack ready to get mellow? Hill Nutritional Products is  
hoping

to lure beer drinkers to an alcohol-free brew that gives a little spark  
of  
its own. The Philadelphia-based company calls its creation Herbal Ale,  
pending regulators' approval of the A-word.

While a marriage between the brewer's craft and the herbalist's  
pharmacopia might seem an unlikely one, the people at Hill see it as the  
possible birth of a new genre.

"The partnership between us and the brewers has been one of synergy and  
instant camaraderie" says Frank Lewis, Hill's director of sales and  
marketing. "In this case, one plus one doesn't equal two, it equals one  
thousand."

File  
COPY its Lewis sees an opening in the market for an NA brew with character of  
own. "Let's face it, most alcohol-free beers out there now taste like  
they're missing something and that something is alcohol, which gives  
traditional beer a good portion of its character. We're adding something  
back that makes it a nice, distinct product."

Lewis maintains that the herbal additives have an effect on the psyche  
that is both subtle and pleasurable. "These you can drink to relax, to be  
social, without the consequences of intoxication," he says. Indeed,  
another product on the way from Hill Nutritional Products is Mellow Bee,

a  
vanilla and ginger soda with the slogan, "Get the buzz without the  
sting."

A hurdle was getting a formulation that worked. "Let's face it," says  
Lewis, "herbs don't taste good on their own. A brew can provide a nice  
vehicle for flavor and taste. Brewers were interested, but didn't know  
herbs and that's where the synergy comes in. You need to know taste."

Adds

Lewis with a chuckle, "Unless of course you have tons of money for  
marketing. Then you can put just about anything out."

One of the herbs in Hill's formulation is Kava, an herb they say has  
long been used for medicinal purposes by the people of Polynesia. "Every  
culture has its brew. We would like to use these herbs from other  
cultures

to create a new genre here. Once this one catches on, there'll be a lot  
of

me-toos."

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CT \*PC2082000 Beer & Other Malt Beverages

CC \*EC330 Product information

CO \*Hill Nutritional Products

ICL \*BUSN Any type of business; FOOD Food, Beverages and Nutrition

GT \*CC1USA United States

FEAT LOB; COMPANY

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:737374 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:241570  
 TITLE: Methods for reducing **alcohol**  
**cravings** in chronic alcoholics  
 INVENTOR(S): June, Harry L.; Cook, James M.; Ma, Chunrong  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 60 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003176456	A1	20030918	US 2002-329100	20021223
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-345417P	P 20011221
AB	Methods are provided to reduce the anxiety assocd. with alc. withdrawal in chronic alcoholics.			
TI	Methods for reducing <b>alcohol cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics			
IT	GABA receptors			
	RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (GABAA, .alpha.1; methods for reducing <b>alc. cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics)			
IT	Brain (cerebral cortex; methods for reducing <b>alc. cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics)			
IT	Brain (globus pallidus, ventral; methods for reducing <b>alc. cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics)			
IT	Alcoholism Anxiety Anxiolytics Behavior Drug withdrawal Human (methods for reducing <b>alc. cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics)			
IT	Brain (neostriatum; methods for reducing <b>alc. cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics)			
IT	Synapse (synaptosome; methods for reducing <b>alc. cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics)			
IT	64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (methods for reducing <b>alc. cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics)			
IT	16590-41-3, Naltrexone 93835-05-3, .beta.-CCT 114819-75-9, 3-Propoxy-.beta.-carboline hydrochloride RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (methods for reducing <b>alc. cravings</b> in chronic alcoholics)			

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:547420 CAPLUS  
 TITLE: Cue-induced behavioural activation: a novel model of **alcohol craving?**  
 AUTHOR(S): Pickering, Chris; Liljequist, Sture  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Drug Dependence Research, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet,

Stockholm, 171 76, Swed.  
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin, Germany) (2003), 168(3),  
307-313  
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158  
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Rationale: Alc.-assocd. cues elicit craving in human addicts but little is known about craving mechanisms. Current animal models focus on relapse and this may confound the effect of environmental cues. Objectives: To develop a model to study the effects of environmental cues on alc. consumption in animals not experiencing withdrawal or relapse. Methods: Rats were trained to orally self-administer an alc. (5% w/v)/saccharin (0.2%) soln. 30 min a day for 20 days. After stable responding on a free choice between alc./saccharin and water, rats were exposed to 5, 10 or 15 min of alc.-assocd. cues or 5 min of non-alc. assocd. cues. The effect of a 5-min cue was measured after a 10-day break from training or pre-treatment with 0.03, 0.1 or 1 mg/kg naltrexone. Results: Rats given 5 min of alc.-assocd. cues responded significantly more on the active lever (26% increase) and consumed more alc. as verified by increased blood alc. levels (8.9 mM vs. control 7.5 mM). Ten or 15 min of cues did not change alc. consumption and 5 min in a novel environment decreased response by 66%. After a 10-day break in training, 5 min of alc.-assocd. cues still increased alc. consumption (29% increase) and the cue effect could be dose-dependently blocked by naltrexone (143% decrease at 0.03 mg/kg). Conclusions: Cue-induced behavioral activation was specific to alc. cues, reproducible, persistent and could be blocked by naltrexone, and its correlation with human self-report of craving makes it a potentially useful model for studying **alc. craving**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Cue-induced behavioural activation: a novel model of **alcohol craving?**

AB Rationale: Alc.-assocd. cues elicit craving in human addicts but little is known about craving mechanisms. Current animal models focus on relapse and this may confound the effect of environmental cues. Objectives: To develop a model to study the effects of environmental cues on alc. consumption in animals not experiencing withdrawal or relapse. Methods: Rats were trained to orally self-administer an alc. (5% w/v)/saccharin (0.2%) soln. 30 min a day for 20 days. After stable responding on a free choice between alc./saccharin and water, rats were exposed to 5, 10 or 15 min of alc.-assocd. cues or 5 min of non-alc. assocd. cues. The effect of a 5-min cue was measured after a 10-day break from training or pre-treatment with 0.03, 0.1 or 1 mg/kg naltrexone. Results: Rats given 5 min of alc.-assocd. cues responded significantly more on the active lever (26% increase) and consumed more alc. as verified by increased blood alc. levels (8.9 mM vs. control 7.5 mM). Ten or 15 min of cues did not change alc. consumption and 5 min in a novel environment decreased response by 66%. After a 10-day break in training, 5 min of alc.-assocd. cues still increased alc. consumption (29% increase) and the cue effect could be dose-dependently blocked by naltrexone (143% decrease at 0.03 mg/kg). Conclusions: Cue-induced behavioral activation was specific to alc. cues, reproducible, persistent and could be blocked by naltrexone, and its correlation with human self-report of craving makes it a potentially useful model for studying **alc. craving**.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:426159 CAPLUS

TITLE: Open-label nefazodone in patients with a major depressive episode and alcohol dependence

AUTHOR(S): Brown, E. Sherwood; Bobadilla, Leonardo; Nejtek, Vicki A.; Perantie, Dana; Dhillon, Harminder; Frol, Alan

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, The University of Texas

Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, 75390-8849,  
USA

SOURCE: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological  
Psychiatry (2003), 27(4), 681-685  
CODEN: PNPPD7; ISSN: 0278-5846

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Purpose: Major depressive disorder (MDD) and alc. dependence (AD) frequently occur together. However, MDD clin. trials generally exclude patients with alc.-related disorders. General Methods: A 12-wk, open-label trial of nefazodone in a group of people (n=13) with both a current major depressive episode and current AD was conducted to examine the effect of this antidepressant on depressive symptoms, alc. use, and cognition. Findings: Scores on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD) and Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HRSA) significantly decreased from baseline to exit. In addn., significant redn. in **alc. craving**, drinks/wk, and days of alc. use/wk was found. Scores on the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) did not significantly improve during the study. Changes in mood/anxiety and memory did not correlate with changes in alc. use. Conclusions: Thus, nefazodone therapy was assocd. with improvement in mood/anxiety and alc. use, which seem to be independent of each other in this patient sample. However, declarative memory, which was low av. at baseline, did not show statistically significant improvement during the 12 wk of the study.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Purpose: Major depressive disorder (MDD) and alc. dependence (AD) frequently occur together. However, MDD clin. trials generally exclude patients with alc.-related disorders. General Methods: A 12-wk, open-label trial of nefazodone in a group of people (n=13) with both a current major depressive episode and current AD was conducted to examine the effect of this antidepressant on depressive symptoms, alc. use, and cognition. Findings: Scores on the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HRSD) and Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HRSA) significantly decreased from baseline to exit. In addn., significant redn. in **alc. craving**, drinks/wk, and days of alc. use/wk was found. Scores on the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) did not significantly improve during the study. Changes in mood/anxiety and memory did not correlate with changes in alc. use. Conclusions: Thus, nefazodone therapy was assocd. with improvement in mood/anxiety and alc. use, which seem to be independent of each other in this patient sample. However, declarative memory, which was low av. at baseline, did not show statistically significant improvement during the 12 wk of the study.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:335498 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:241550

TITLE: Reply: long-term abstinent alcoholics have a blunted  
blood glucose response to 2-deoxy-D-glucose

AUTHOR(S): Umhau, John C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, Laboratory of Clinical  
Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and  
Alcoholism, 10 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD, 20892-1610,  
USA

SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom)  
(2003), 38(3), 287

CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414

PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A polemic in response to G. Lloyd (ibid., 38 (3), 287) where the need for  
a definition of "long-term abstinence" was raised. The use of 6 mo as the



min. cut-off time for long-term abstinence is discussed along with the "use" of sweets to mitigate **alc. craving**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A polemic in response to G. Lloyd (ibid., 38 (3), 287) where the need for a definition of "long-term abstinence" was raised. The use of 6 mo as the min. cut-off time for long-term abstinence is discussed along with the "use" of sweets to mitigate **alc. craving**.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:236181 CAPLUS

TITLE: Preclinical and Clinical Studies on Naltrexone: What Have They Taught Each Other?

AUTHOR(S): Froehlich, Janice; O'Malley, Stephanie; Hyytia, Petri; Davidson, Dena; Farren, Conor

CORPORATE SOURCE: Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA

SOURCE: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research (2003), 27(3), 533-539

CODEN: ACRSDM; ISSN: 0145-6008

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Both preclin. and clin. studies are crit. in the development of effective pharmacotherapeutic approaches for the treatment of alcoholism. Nowhere has this been more evident than in the development of naltrexone for the treatment of alc. relapse. As research continues on the optimal use of naltrexone for modifying alc. intake, a no. of factors have emerged that are likely to det. the efficacy of naltrexone as a pharmacotherapeutic agent for the treatment of alcoholism. Some of these factors include dose, frequency and duration of treatment, pattern and severity of alc. drinking prior to initiation of naltrexone treatment, genetic aspects of responsive subpopulations, degree of **alc. craving**, and susceptibility to adverse effects of naltrexone. New, as well as established, animal models are being used to det. the parameters that optimize the ability of naltrexone to modify alc. drinking in acute and chronic alc. access paradigms, under conditions of intermittent vs. continuous alc. intake, and in populations that vary in genetic predisposition toward alc. drinking. Current clin. studies are exploring the ability of naltrexone to alter alc. drinking when delivered in combination with pharmacotherapeutic agents that act on nonopioid transmitter systems and the difference in efficacy of naltrexone when administered in populations that differ in drinking frequency and intensity, family history of alcoholism, and **alc. craving**. This symposium presented new research findings from both preclin. and clin. studies with the aim of facilitating the development of treatment regimens that optimize the therapeutic potential of naltrexone in the treatment of alcoholism.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. Both preclin. and clin. studies are crit. in the development of effective pharmacotherapeutic approaches for the treatment of alcoholism. Nowhere has this been more evident than in the development of naltrexone for the treatment of alc. relapse. As research continues on the optimal use of naltrexone for modifying alc. intake, a no. of factors have emerged that are likely to det. the efficacy of naltrexone as a pharmacotherapeutic agent for the treatment of alcoholism. Some of these factors include dose, frequency and duration of treatment, pattern and severity of alc. drinking prior to initiation of naltrexone treatment, genetic aspects of responsive subpopulations, degree of **alc. craving**, and susceptibility to adverse effects of naltrexone. New, as well as established, animal models are being used to det. the parameters that optimize the ability of naltrexone to modify alc. drinking

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**craving.** This symposium presented new research findings from both preclin. and clin. studies with the aim of facilitating the development of treatment regimens that optimize the therapeutic potential of naltrexone in the treatment of alcoholism.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:228815 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:301819

TITLE: Acamprosate in Korean alcohol-dependent patients: a multi-centre, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study

AUTHOR(S): Namkoong, Kee; Lee, Byung-Ook; Lee, Pil-Goo; Choi, Moon-Jong; Lee, Eun

CORPORATE SOURCE: Korean Acamprosate Clinical Trial Investigators, Department of Psychiatry, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, S. Korea

SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2003), 38(2), 135-141

CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414

PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and the safety of acamprosate over 8 wk in Korean alc.-dependent patients. One hundred and forty-two alc.-dependent patients in 12 centers were randomized to 8 wk treatment with either acamprosate (n = 72) or a placebo (n = 70) in combination with out-patient psychosocial intervention. They were predominantly male (95.8%), with a mean age of 44.3+-.8.3 yr; 76.1% were married; 59.9% were employed; 58.5% had received previous alcoholism treatment (previous mean no. of admissions in alcoholism in-patient programs 4.6+-.6.9). At visits to the clinic (weekly for 4 wk, then biweekly for 4 wk), a record was made of alc. use (Time-Line Follow-Back), **alc.**

**craving** using a Korean version of the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale and a visual analog scale, and adverse events. Serum aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT), blood urea nitrogen and creatinine levels were measured on weeks 0, 2, 4 and 8. In the acamprosate group (A), 71.4% had had alc. within the 2 days prior to starting medication, against 65.2% of patients in the placebo group (P); (P > 0.05). One hundred and one subjects (71.1%) completed 8-wk of treatment (A, 73.6%; P, 68.6%; P > 0.05). During the 8-wk treatment period, 37, (A) (n = 72) and 32% (P) (n = 70) achieved continuous abstinence (P > 0.05), and 40, (A) and 39% (P) remained without relapse (P > 0.05) (defined as a day when a man consumed five or more drinks or a woman four or more drinks). The percentage of days abstinent during the 8-wk treatment period was 81.2, (A) and 78.5% (P) (P > 0.05), and the percentage of days without heavy drinking 86.1 (A) and 84.9% (P) (P > 0.05). The mean amt. drunk per drinking occasion was 7.2, (A) and 8.6 std. drinks (P) (P > 0.05). No statistically significant differences in changes in the serum GGT level or craving scores from baseline to the end-point of treatment were found between the two groups. Recency of drinking prior to commencing study drug predicted percentage of days abstinent in the first 2 wk on treatment; however, when ANOVAs were conducted using treatment outcomes as a dependent variable, medication condition as an independent variable and the period of abstinence prior to

treatment as a covariate, a significant effect of medication condition was still not seen. Acamprosate was ineffective in reducing drinking in this Korean sample. The result differs from that of most European acamprosate trials. This might be explained by our sample's relatively severe alc. dependence, and low social support, or the fact that many patients were still drinking near to their first medication. The variability of the psychosocial support, ethnicity (which might also affect acamprosate pharmacokinetics) and the Korean drinking style, which differs from that of Europeans, might have contributed to our neg. result.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and the safety of acamprosate over 8 wk in Korean alc.-dependent patients. One hundred and forty-two alc.-dependent patients in 12 centers were randomized to 8 wk treatment with either acamprosate (n = 72) or a placebo (n = 70) in combination with out-patient psychosocial intervention. They were predominantly male (95.8%), with a mean age of 44.3+-.8.3 yr; 76.1% were married; 59.9% were employed; 58.5% had received previous alcoholism treatment (previous mean no. of admissions in alcoholism in-patient programs 4.6+-.6.9). At visits to the clinic (weekly for 4 wk, then biweekly for 4 wk), a record was made of alc. use (Time-Line Follow-Back), **alc. craving** using a Korean version of the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale and a visual analog scale, and adverse events. Serum aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT), blood urea nitrogen and creatinine levels were measured on weeks 0, 2, 4 and 8. In the acamprosate group (A), 71.4% had had alc. within the 2 days prior to starting medication, against 65.2% of patients in the placebo group (P); (P > 0.05). One hundred and one subjects (71.1%) completed 8-wk of treatment (A, 73.6%; P, 68.6%; P > 0.05). During the 8-wk treatment period, 37, (A) (n = 72) and 32% (P) (n = 70) achieved continuous abstinence (P > 0.05), and 40, (A) and 39% (P) remained without relapse (P > 0.05) (defined as a day when a man consumed five or more drinks or a woman four or more drinks). The percentage of days abstinent during the 8-wk treatment period was 81.2, (A) and 78.5% (P) (P > 0.05), and the percentage of days without heavy drinking 86.1 (A) and 84.9% (P) (P > 0.05). The mean amt. drunk per drinking occasion was 7.2, (A) and 8.6 std. drinks (P) (P > 0.05). No statistically significant differences in changes in the serum GGT level or craving scores from baseline to the end-point of treatment were found between the two groups. Recency of drinking prior to commencing study drug predicted percentage of days abstinent in the first 2 wk on treatment; however, when ANOVAs were conducted using treatment outcomes as a dependent variable, medication condition as an independent variable and the period of abstinence prior to treatment as a covariate, a significant effect of medication condition was still not seen. Acamprosate was ineffective in reducing drinking in this Korean sample. The result differs from that of most European acamprosate trials. This might be explained by our sample's relatively severe alc. dependence, and low social support, or the fact that many patients were still drinking near to their first medication. The variability of the psychosocial support, ethnicity (which might also affect acamprosate pharmacokinetics) and the Korean drinking style, which differs from that of Europeans, might have contributed to our neg. result.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:934086 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:182162

TITLE: Behavioral and molecular aspects of **alcohol craving** and relapse

AUTHOR(S): Spanagel, Rainer

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany

SOURCE: Molecular Biology of Drug Addiction (2003), 295-313.

Editor(s): Maldonado, Rafael. Humana Press Inc.:  
Totowa, N. J.  
CODEN: 69DIHF; ISBN: 1-58829-060-3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review  
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review discusses the current understanding on the behavioral and mol. aspects of **alc. craving** and relapse based on studies of animal models.

REFERENCE COUNT: 118 THERE ARE 118 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Behavioral and molecular aspects of **alcohol craving** and relapse

AB A review discusses the current understanding on the behavioral and mol. aspects of **alc. craving** and relapse based on studies of animal models.

IT Alcoholism  
Behavior  
Drug withdrawal  
(behavioral and mol. aspects of **alc. craving** and relapse)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)  
(behavioral and mol. aspects of **alc. craving** and relapse)

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:705965 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:51265

TITLE: Baclofen efficacy in reducing **alcohol craving** and intake: a preliminary double-blind randomized controlled study

AUTHOR(S): Addolorato, Giovanni; Caputo, Fabio; Capristo, Esmeralda; Domenicali, Marco; Bernardi, Mauro; Janiri, Luigi; Agabio, Roberta; Colombo, Giancarlo; Gessa, Gian Luigi; Gasbarrini, Giovanni

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Rome, 00168, Italy

SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2002), 37(5), 504-508

CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414

PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Aims: The .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (GABAB) receptor agonist, baclofen, has recently been shown to reduce alc. intake in alc.-preferring rats and alc. consumption and craving for alc. in an open study in humans. The present study was aimed at providing a first evaluation of the efficacy of baclofen in inducing and maintaining abstinence and reducing craving for alc. in alc.-dependent patients in a double-blind placebo-controlled design. Methods: A total of 39 alc.-dependent patients were consecutively enrolled in the study. After 12-24 h of abstinence from alc., patients were randomly divided into two groups. Twenty patients were treated with baclofen and 19 with placebo. Drug and placebo were orally administered for 30 consecutive days. Baclofen was administered at the dose of 15 mg/day for the first 3 days and 30 mg/day for the subsequent 27 days, divided into three daily doses. Patients were monitored as out-patients on a weekly basis. At each visit alc. intake, abstinence from alc., **alc. craving** and changes in affective disorders were evaluated. Results: A higher percentage of subjects totally abstinent from alc. and a higher no. of cumulative abstinence days throughout the study period were found in the baclofen, compared to the placebo, group. A decrease in the obsessive and compulsive components of craving was found

in the baclofen compared to the placebo group; likewise, alc. intake was reduced in the baclofen group. A decrease in state anxiety was found in the baclofen compared to the placebo group. No significant difference was found between the two groups in terms of current depressive symptoms. Baclofen proved to be easily manageable and no patient discontinued treatment due to the presence of side-effects. No patient was affected by craving for the drug and/or drug abuse. Conclusions: Baclofen proved to be effective in inducing abstinence from alc. and reducing **alc. craving** and consumption in alcoholics. With the limits posed by the small no. of subjects involved, the results of this preliminary double-blind study suggest that baclofen may represent a potentially useful drug in the treatment of alc.-dependent patients and thus merits further investigations.

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

- TI Baclofen efficacy in reducing **alcohol craving** and intake: a preliminary double-blind randomized controlled study
- AB Aims: The .gamma.-aminobutyric acid (GABAB) receptor agonist, baclofen, has recently been shown to reduce alc. intake in alc.-preferring rats and alc. consumption and craving for alc. in an open study in humans. The present study was aimed at providing a first evaluation of the efficacy of baclofen in inducing and maintaining abstinence and reducing craving for alc. in alc.-dependent patients in a double-blind placebo-controlled design. Methods: A total of 39 alc.-dependent patients were consecutively enrolled in the study. After 12-24 h of abstinence from alc., patients were randomly divided into two groups. Twenty patients were treated with baclofen and 19 with placebo. Drug and placebo were orally administered for 30 consecutive days. Baclofen was administered at the dose of 15 mg/day for the first 3 days and 30 mg/day for the subsequent 27 days, divided into three daily doses. Patients were monitored as out-patients on a weekly basis. At each visit alc. intake, abstinence from alc., **alc. craving** and changes in affective disorders were evaluated. Results: A higher percentage of subjects totally abstinent from alc. and a higher no. of cumulative abstinence days throughout the study period were found in the baclofen, compared to the placebo, group. A decrease in the obsessive and compulsive components of craving was found in the baclofen compared to the placebo group; likewise, alc. intake was reduced in the baclofen group. A decrease in state anxiety was found in the baclofen compared to the placebo group. No significant difference was found between the two groups in terms of current depressive symptoms. Baclofen proved to be easily manageable and no patient discontinued treatment due to the presence of side-effects. No patient was affected by craving for the drug and/or drug abuse. Conclusions: Baclofen proved to be effective in inducing abstinence from alc. and reducing **alc. craving** and consumption in alcoholics. With the limits posed by the small no. of subjects involved, the results of this preliminary double-blind study suggest that baclofen may represent a potentially useful drug in the treatment of alc.-dependent patients and thus merits further investigations.
- ST baclofen human **alc craving**; ethanol craving human baclofen
- IT GABA receptors  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (GABAB; baclofen efficacy in reducing **alc. craving** and intake)
- IT Alcoholism  
Anxiety  
Human  
(baclofen efficacy in reducing **alc. craving** and intake)
- IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies  
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (baclofen efficacy in reducing **alc. craving** and

intake)

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:694777 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:274324

TITLE: Is withdrawal-induced anxiety in alcoholism based on .beta.-endorphin deficiency?

AUTHOR(S): Kiefer, Falk; Horntrich, Mirko; Jahn, Holger; Wiedemann, Klaus

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, 20251, Germany

SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin, Germany) (2002), 162(4), 433-437

CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158

PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Rationale: Assocns. between several psychopathol. alterations and lowered .beta.-endorphin (.beta.E) plasma levels have already been stated in former studies. However, whereas single measures during static conditions generally failed in linking .beta.E levels with psychopathol., dynamic changes of .beta.E in particular have been shown to be assocd. with spells of anxiety and depression. During alc. withdrawal, a decreased secretion of .beta.E with a delayed normalization has been reported, but up to now only few data became available regarding the interaction of plasma .beta.E and psychopathol. parameters. Objectives: The aim of the study was to test the hypothesis whether .beta.E during acute alc. withdrawal is assocd. with anxiety, depression, and craving. Methods: The authors obsd. self-rated anxiety, depression, and craving during alc. withdrawal and assessed .beta.E levels (RIA) in a consecutive sample of 60 alcoholics on day 1 and day 14 after onset of withdrawal, and in 30 healthy volunteers. To control for mutual interactions of .beta.E and the pituitary-adrenocortical hormone secretion, plasma corticotropin (ACTH) and cortisol were also detd. Results: In accordance with prior studies, .beta.E was significantly lowered on day 1 and day 14 of alc. withdrawal relative to controls. Plasma levels of ACTH correlated significantly with .beta.E in alcoholics at both time points and in controls, without differing significantly between the groups. Self-rated anxiety, depression, and **alc. craving** decreased significantly between day 1 and day 14. Levels of .beta.E were inversely correlated with anxiety day 1 ( $r=-0.58$ ) and day 14 ( $r=-0.71$ ). Partial correlation coeffs. controlling for ACTH plasma levels revealed that this correlation was largely independent from ACTH. In addn., a significant inverse relationship was found between .beta.E and craving on day 14 ( $r=-0.28$ ). No assocn. appeared between .beta.E and depression. Conclusions: The results give first evidence that lowered .beta.E during alc. withdrawal may contribute to anxiety as a common disturbance during this state.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Rationale: Assocns. between several psychopathol. alterations and lowered .beta.-endorphin (.beta.E) plasma levels have already been stated in former studies. However, whereas single measures during static conditions generally failed in linking .beta.E levels with psychopathol., dynamic changes of .beta.E in particular have been shown to be assocd. with spells of anxiety and depression. During alc. withdrawal, a decreased secretion of .beta.E with a delayed normalization has been reported, but up to now only few data became available regarding the interaction of plasma .beta.E and psychopathol. parameters. Objectives: The aim of the study was to test the hypothesis whether .beta.E during acute alc. withdrawal is assocd. with anxiety, depression, and craving. Methods: The authors obsd. self-rated anxiety, depression, and craving during alc. withdrawal and assessed .beta.E levels (RIA) in a consecutive sample of 60 alcoholics on day 1 and day 14 after onset of withdrawal, and in 30 healthy volunteers.

To control for mutual interactions of .beta.E and the pituitary-adrenocortical hormone secretion, plasma corticotropin (ACTH) and cortisol were also detd. Results: In accordance with prior studies, .beta.E was significantly lowered on day 1 and day 14 of alc. withdrawal relative to controls. Plasma levels of ACTH correlated significantly with .beta.E in alcoholics at both time points and in controls, without differing significantly between the groups. Self-rated anxiety, depression, and **alc. craving** decreased significantly between day 1 and day 14. Levels of .beta.E were inversely correlated with anxiety day 1 ( $r=-0.58$ ) and day 14 ( $r=-0.71$ ). Partial correlation coeffs. controlling for ACTH plasma levels revealed that this correlation was largely independent from ACTH. In addn., a significant inverse relationship was found between .beta.E and craving on day 14 ( $r=-0.28$ ). No assocn. appeared between .beta.E and depression. Conclusions: The results give first evidence that lowered .beta.E during alc. withdrawal may contribute to anxiety as a common disturbance during this state.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:651887 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:196924

TITLE: Alcohol intake, tumor necrosis factor-.alpha., leptin and craving: factors of a possibly vicious circle?

AUTHOR(S): Kiefer, F.; Jahn, H.; Schick, M.; Wiedemann, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Hamburg, Hamburg, D-20246, Germany

SOURCE: Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (2002), 37(4), 401-404

CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414

PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Aims: Since the appetite-regulating peptide leptin was recently found to be highly correlated with both craving for alc. and lifetime ethanol intake, the aim of this study was to test the hypothesis whether tumor necrosis factor-.alpha. (TNF-.alpha.) might be the factor that links alc. intake with elevated leptin levels. Methods: TNF-.alpha., leptin, and **alc. craving** were assessed in male alc. addicts at the onset of alc. withdrawal and in matched controls. Results: Increased leptin plasma levels in alc. addicts correlated significantly with an enhanced secretion of TNF-.alpha., which was itself related to the duration of alc. misuse. Conclusions: Since leptin was shown to be assocd. with **alc. craving**, a possible vicious circle is suggested, including the components: alc. intake, increase of TNF-.alpha., enhanced leptin secretion, enhanced **alc. craving**, and consecutively increased alc. intake.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Aims: Since the appetite-regulating peptide leptin was recently found to be highly correlated with both craving for alc. and lifetime ethanol intake, the aim of this study was to test the hypothesis whether tumor necrosis factor-.alpha. (TNF-.alpha.) might be the factor that links alc. intake with elevated leptin levels. Methods: TNF-.alpha., leptin, and **alc. craving** were assessed in male alc. addicts at the onset of alc. withdrawal and in matched controls. Results: Increased leptin plasma levels in alc. addicts correlated significantly with an enhanced secretion of TNF-.alpha., which was itself related to the duration of alc. misuse. Conclusions: Since leptin was shown to be assocd. with **alc. craving**, a possible vicious circle is suggested, including the components: alc. intake, increase of TNF-.alpha., enhanced leptin secretion, enhanced **alc. craving**, and consecutively increased alc. intake.

IT Endocrine system  
(adrenal-hypothalamus-pituitary; **alc. craving** and

intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT Alcoholism  
Blood plasma  
Human  
(**alc. craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT Tumor necrosis factors  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(**alc. craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT Detoxification  
(biol.; **alc. craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT Behavior  
(craving; **alc. craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies  
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(**alc. craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)

IT 50-23-7, Cortisol 169494-85-3, Leptin  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(**alc. craving** and intake in relation to plasma levels of tumor necrosis factor .alpha. and leptin and cortisol in humans)



AN 1968:28184 CAPLUS

DN 68:28184

TI Chemistry of **Kava**

AU Klohs, Murle W.

CS Riker Labs., Northridge, Calif., USA

SO U. S., Public Health Serv. Publ. (1967), 1645, 126-32

CODEN: XPHPAW

DT Journal

LA English

AB Review of the chemistry and isolation of the active constituents of the tranquilizing **drink** prepd. from the roots of *Piper methysticum*. The effects of dihydrokawain, Yangonin, Kawain, demethoxyyangonin, methysticin, dihydromethysticin, CHCl<sub>3</sub> ext. of the roots, and the ground root in antagonizing strychnine-induced convulsions and death, and potentiating Na pentobarbital-induced sleeping time were described. The crude ext., methysticin, and dihydromysticin were effective in affording protection against the lethal effects of strychnine; only the ground root and the crude CHCl<sub>3</sub> ext. were effective in the rolling cage expts. Dihydromethysticin was the most potent agent in increasing the pentobarbital-sleeping time. The structure-activity relations of these compds. was also discussed. The 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-**.alpha.-pyrone** ring plays a key role in the physiol. activities as evidenced by the loss of activity realized on opening of the lactone ring or by the introduction of the unsatn. in the C5-6 position. Rigid overall specificity for drug receptor interaction in this series was discounted.

L46 ANSWER 221 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 35  
AN 74013939 EMBASE  
DN 1974013939  
TI The narcotic pepper. The chemistry and pharmacology of Piper methysticum  
and related species.  
AU Shulgin A.T.  
CS 1483 Shulgin Rd., Lafayette, Calif. 94549, United States  
SO BULL.NARCOT., (1973) 25/2 (59-74).  
CODEN: BSPFBQ  
DT Journal  
FS 037 Drug Literature Index  
032 Psychiatry  
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology  
LA English

L46 ANSWER 218 OF 253 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 75:66604 CABA

DN 741416611

TI Diet and nutrition in the South Pacific. 2. Diet and nutrition in the French Pacific Territories [continued]

Alimentation et nutrition dans le Pacifique Sud. 2. Alimentation et nutrition dans les territoires francais du Pacifique

AU Loison, G.; Jardin, C.; Crosnier, J.

SO Medecine Tropicale, (1973) Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 363-376.

Meeting Info.: Loison, G.; Jardin, C.; Crosnier, J. : Diet and nutrition in the South Pacific. 2. Diet and nutrition in the French Pacific Territories.: Alimentation et nutrition dans le Pacifique Sud. 2. Alimentation et nutrition dans les Territoires Francais du Pacifique. ISSN: 0025-682X

DT Journal

LA French

AB 2 (continued). Chapter 2 of part 2 deals with the Wallis and Futuna islands. The population of about 8000 is mainly of children and old people, while about 8000 adults emigrated to Noumea, often to work in mining or metallurgy. Traditional and other foods are described, with infant feeding, methods of cooking and sources of income. Breast feeding stops at about 12 months and weaning foods are starchy. There is much gastroenteritis. Children and adolescents are short and underweight. Adults are thought to get about 3000 kcal daily and are often obese. **Kava** is an important traditional **drink**. Recommendations include formation of marketing groups of producers, improved production of coconuts, rabbits and pigs; introduction of ducks and geese; collective farming of cattle under coconut; more use of Tilapia, that is abundant in the lakes, with artificial feeding to increase the catch; safeguarding lagoon fish and molluscs; rearing useful fish; industrial processing of tunny (*Neothunnus*) and bonito (*Euthynnus* and *Katsuwonus*). Chapter 3 is on the New Hebrides, where the inhabitants are mostly Melanesian with some Polynesians. Owing to the Franco-British condominium, there is French influence in the towns and British elsewhere, affecting local customs including eating habits. Pigs and yams are important ceremonially as well as for food. Food taboos are no longer strictly observed. Foods, cooking methods, infant feeding and sources of income are described. Nutritional disorders are secondary to parasitic disorders, and the main one is overeating, for example, of breadfruit in season. Heavy drinking of **kava** by the men causes cachexia. Rural diet is satisfactory but substitution of imported carbohydrate foods for traditional diet will not improve matters. Recommendations include long-term cultivation, as distinct from shifting; continuing the fishing, hunting and gathering of food; legume crops with high protein content; preservation of meat and fish by salting and smoking; model farms for pigs and cattle; community development centres; market outlets for crops; tourism; nutritional education.

L46 ANSWER 217 OF 253 DRUGB COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1974-37467 DRUGB T  
TI WIRKUNG VON **KAVAIN** BEI ALKOHOLKRANKEN IN DER ENTZIEHUNGSPHASE.  
AU KRYSPIN EXNER K  
LO VIENNA, AUSTRIA.  
SO MUENCH.MED.WOCHENSCHR. (116, NO.36, 1557-60, 1974)  
DT Journal

L46 ANSWER 216 OF 253 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)  
AN 74:301319 SCISEARCH  
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: T9797  
TI EFFECT OF **KAVAIN** ON ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS IN **WITHDRAWAL**  
PHASE  
AU KRYSPINE.K (Reprint)  
CS UNIV VIENNA, PSYCHIAT KLIN, LAZARETTGASSE 14, A-1097 VIENNA, AUSTRIA;  
LUDWIG BOLTZMANN INST SUCHT FORSCH, MACKGASSE 7-9, A-1237 VIENNA, AUSTRIA  
CYA AUSTRIA  
SO MUNCHENER MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, (1974) Vol. 116, No. 36, pp.  
1557-1560.  
DT Article; Journal  
LA German  
REC No References Keyed

L46 ANSWER 213 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 32  
AN 77097563 EMBASE  
DN 1977097563  
TI Koni, kona, **kava**. Orange **beer** culture of the Cook  
Islands.  
AU Lemert E.M.  
CS Dept. Sociol., Univ. California, Davis, Calif. 95616, United States  
SO Journal of Studies on Alcohol, (1976) 37/5 (565-585).  
CODEN: JSALDP  
DT Journal  
FS 032 Psychiatry  
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology  
LA English  
AB The orange **beer** culture of the Cook Islands is described. Island  
drinking customs were found to have cultlike forms, provide for social  
integration, and control drunken aggression.

L46 ANSWER 209 OF 253 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2002 IFIS

AN 1981(06):H1055 FSTA

TI Gas-liquid chromatographic determination of major constituents of *Piper methysticum*.

AU Duve, R. N.

CS Min. of Agric. & Fisheries, Koronivia Res. Sta., PO Box 77, Nausori, Fiji

SO Analyst, (1981), 106 (1259) 160-165, 19 ref.

DT Journal

LA English

AB A beverage prepared by straining the powdered roots or rhizomes of *P. methysticum* with water is a traditional **drink** in some Pacific islands. A GLC procedure is described for the quantitative detn. of 7 known major constituents in sun-dried roots, rhizomes and commercially powdered samples of *P. methysticum* (known locally as yaqona or **kava**). A 3-8 g powdered sample is extracted with chloroform in a Soxhlet apparatus for 6 h, solvent is evaporated, the extract is dried at 100.degree. C for 2 h, then dissolved in chloroform. The resulting solution is analysed by GLC using dual columns containing OV-1 on Chromosorb W HP, and dual differential flame-ionization detectors with N.sub.2 as carrier gas. There is no interference from the 8 other trace constituents, non-polar low-boiling compounds or polar 'tarry' material. The 7 major constituents are all derivatives of the 3 variant compounds, viz. kawain, methysticin and yangonin. A typical chromatogram is shown and the tested linear range limits, retention times of the various constituents, and their average content in roots, rhizomes and commercial powder are tabulated.

L46 ANSWER 206 OF 253 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2002 IFIS

AN 1984(06):H1253 FSTA

TI **Kava** lactones in Piper methysticum from Fiji.

AU Smith, R. M.

CS Dep. of Chem., Univ. of Tech., Loughborough LE11 3TU, UK

SO Phytochemistry, (1983), 22 (4) 1055-1056, 16 ref.

DT Journal

LA English

AB The tropical shrub P. methysticum is used in the South Pacific as the basis of a ceremonial and social **drink**, **kava** or yaqona. Extracts from the roots, stems and leaves of 2 cv. black and white of P. methysticum were examined by gas chromatography. Results are tabulated for **kava** lactone composition. The composition of the leaves, stems and roots were markedly different but no differences were found between the 2 cv.



L46 ANSWER 201 OF 253 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1986:18861 CAPLUS

DN 104:18861

TI Efficacy of extraction of constituents in the preparation of yaqona beverage. Part 2: major active constituents

AU Duve, R. N.; Prasad, J.

CS Res. Div., Min. Primary Ind., Fiji

SO Fiji Agric. J. (1984), 46(1), 11-16

CODEN: FJAJAB; ISSN: 0015-0886

DT Journal

LA English

AB Yaqona (*Piper methylisticum*) beverage, the national **drink** of Fiji, prepd. by straining 100 g powd. material through muslin cloth with 3 L of water gave av. extns. of 76.1, 89.3, 79.9, and 85.5% of the major active constituents in the root, powd. root, basal stem, and powd. basal stem prepns., resp., with the overall extn. being 82.7%. A std. bowl of 100 mL of yaqona beverage prepd. from roots, powd. roots, basal stems, and powd. basal stems contained 247.0, 223.1, 136.1, and 100.0 mg of total major active constituents, resp. The lighter colored beverage from basal stems had more consumer appeal than darker prepns. from the roots, although the strength scores for root prepns. were higher (247.0 vs. 136.1 mg/100 mL). The ratios of the major active constituents (kawain [500-64-1], dihydrokawain [587-63-3], methysticin [495-85-2], yangonin [500-62-9], dihydromethysticin [19902-91-1], dehydrokawain [15345-89-8], and tetrahydroyangonin [3328-59-4]) in the prepd. beverages were similar to those reported for the original samples.

L46 ANSWER 197 OF 253 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1984-196208 [32] WPIDS  
DNC C1984-082385

TI Preparations for improving mental and physical performance - contg. a combination of **kava kava** and biologically active minerals.

DC B04 D13

PA (KARS-I) KARSTENS E

CYC 1

PI DE 3303398 A 19840802 (198432)\* 8p

DE 3303398 C 19870604 (198722)

ADT DE 3303398 A DE 1983-3303398 19830202

PRAI DE 1983-3303398 19830202

AB DE 3303398 A UPAB: 19930925

Preparations for maintaining and increasing human mental and physical performance contg. an active substance combination of **kava-kava** and at least one biologically active mineral.

The combination of active substances is pref. dissolved in alcohol, water and/or a **drink** such as vitamin-contg. fruit juice and fruit nectar. Preferably, 40 ml of solvent contain ca 0.1-0.2g (esp. 0.15g) **kava-kava** tinctures. Particularly preferred compositions contain ca 50-70 wt.% **kava-kava** (as the tincture) and 5-15 wt.% each of iron phosphate, calcium phosphate, potassium phosphate and magnesium phosphate.

USE - E.g. before examinations to stabilise the psyche, or for sportsmen before sporting events. **Kava-kava** gives a rapid and long-lasting effect and, for use by sportsmen, does not contravene drug regulations.

0/0

L46 ANSWER 193 OF 253 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 27  
AN 1985:1808 TOXCENTER  
CP Copyright 2002 ASHP  
DN 23-05347  
TI Some visual effects caused by the beverage **kava**  
AU Garner, L. F.; Klinger, J. D.  
CS School of Optometry, Univ. of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand  
SO Journal of Ethnopharmacology (Ireland), (Jul 1985) Vol. 13, pp. 307-311. 8  
Refs  
CODEN: JOETD7. ISSN: 0378-8741.  
DT Journal  
FS IPA  
OS IPA 85:5386  
LA English  
ED Entered STN: 20011116  
Last Updated on STN: 20011116  
AB Visual functions were measured in one subject following the taking of **kava**, a **drink** produced from the plant *Piper methysticum* and used as a social and ceremonial beverage on many South Pacific islands. A reduced near point of accommodation and convergence, an increase in pupil diameter and disturbance to the oculomotor balance were noted. No changes were recorded in visual or stereoacuity or in ocular refractive error.

L46 ANSWER 188 OF 253 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1987-09511 DRUGU S  
TI Abuse and **Dependence** on Sedatives and Hypnotics.  
AU Keup W  
LO Munich, Germany, West  
SO Internist (27, No. 12, 746-56, 1986)  
CODEN: INTEAG ISSN: 0020-9554  
AV J.Schauer-Strasse 16, D-8039 Puchheim b. Muenchen, W. Germany.  
LA German  
DT Journal  
FA AB; LA; CT  
FS Literature  
AB Abuse and development of **dependence** on sedative and hypnotic  
drugs is reviewed with reference to alcohols and aldehydes, urea  
derivatives, barbiturates, piperidindiones, clomethiazol, quinazolone  
derivatives, antihistamines and other compounds including phytosedatives.  
Topics dealt with include the grounds for taking clomethizole, effects of  
the various drugs, the extent of drug abuse in West Germany and the  
origins of the drugs used.

L46 ANSWER 184 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
AN 88135218 EMBASE  
DN 1988135218  
TI [Kawain as **dependence**-free substitute for benzodiazepine  
derivatives?].  
KAVAIN: SUCHTFREIER ERSATZ FUR BENZODIAZEPINE?.  
SO Medizinische Welt, (1988) 39/18 (49).  
ISSN: 0025-8512 CODEN: MEWEAC  
CY Germany  
DT Journal  
FS 037 Drug Literature Index  
LA German

L46 ANSWER 177 OF 253 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2002 (ADIS)  
AN 1989:11372 ADISALERTS  
DN 800583288  
TI The efficacy of cavain in patients suffering from anxiety  
ADIS TITLE: Kawain: therapeutic use.; Anxiety disorders  
AU Lehmann E; Klieser E; Klimke A; Krach H; Spatz R  
CS University of Dusseldorf, West Germany  
SO Pharmacopsychiatry (Nov 1, 1989), Vol. 22, pp. 258-262  
DT (Clinical study)  
RE Neuropsychotherapeutics (Summary): Alert no. 4, 1990  
FS Summary  
LA English  
WC 283

L46 ANSWER 176 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 25  
 AN 90248419 EMBASE  
 DN 1990248419  
 TI Positive interaction of ethanol and **kava** resin in mice.  
 AU Jamieson D.D.; Duffield P.H.  
 CS School Physiology/Pharmacology, University of New South Wales, Kensington,  
 NSW 2033, Australia  
 SO Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, (1990) 17/7  
 (509-514).  
 ISSN: 0305-1870 CODEN: CEXPB  
 CY Australia  
 DT Journal; Article  
 FS 002 Physiology  
 003 Endocrinology  
 040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism  
 030 Pharmacology  
 037 Drug Literature Index  
 LA English  
 SL English  
 AB 1. The lipid soluble extract of the psychoactive beverage **kava**  
 has hypnosedative properties which can be measured by the length of time  
 that the righting reflex is lost. 2. Ethanol and the lipid soluble extract  
 (**kava** resin) have been shown greatly to increase each others  
 hypnotic action in mice. Ethanol also increases the toxicity of  
**kava** markedly. 3. This interaction of **kava** and alcohol  
 has important clinical and social consequences since, in contrast to  
 traditional usage, **kava** is now often taken in conjunction with  
 alcoholic **drinks**.

L46 ANSWER 173 OF 253 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)  
AN 91:560219 SCISEARCH  
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: GH917  
TI DEVELOPMENT OF TOLERANCE TO **KAVA** IN MICE  
AU DUFFIELD P H; JAMIESON D (Reprint)  
CS UNIV NEW S WALES, SCH PHYSIOL & PHARMACOL, KENSINGTON, NSW 2033, AUSTRALIA  
CYA AUSTRALIA  
SO CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY & PHYSIOLOGY, (1991) Vol. 18, No. 8, pp. 571-578.  
DT Article; Journal  
FS LIFE  
LA ENGLISH  
REC Reference Count: 30

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

- AB 1. The development of tolerance to the aqueous extract of **kava**, and to the lipid soluble extract (**kava** resin) was tested in mice.
2. Tolerance to the unknown pharmacologically active ingredient(s) developed very rapidly, given parenterally, in the aqueous extract. A minimally effective daily dose (50 mg/kg) of the aqueous extract for 3 days was sufficient to produce tolerance to test dose of 150 mg/kg, which is close to the ED50. As tolerance was evident at the first test period it can be assumed to be physiological tolerance.
3. **Kava** resin decreased spontaneous motility and caused a loss of muscle control. A minimally effective daily dose of **kava** resin (100 mg/kg) did not produce tolerance to the above effects of a weekly test dose of **kava** resin (166 mg/kg) within 7 weeks. In a further experiment the dose was raised to 150 mg/kg twice daily and this schedule caused partial tolerance to occur within 3 weeks, but very little further tolerance developed over the ensuing 2-week period.
4. To try to induce learned (behaviourally acquired) tolerance a dose of 166 mg/kg **kava** resin was injected daily and animals were tested each day while under the influence of the drug. However, even under these conditions, there was no tolerance evident within 3 weeks, when the experiment was terminated.
5. It appears difficult to induce the development of physiological or learned tolerance to **kava** resin in mice.



L46 ANSWER 171 OF 253 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2002 (ADIS)  
AN 1992:50655 ADISALERTS  
DN 800160500  
TI **Kavain** as an aid in the **withdrawal** of benzodiazepines  
ADIS TITLE: **Kavain**: therapeutic use.; Benzodiazepine  
**withdrawal**  
AU Moller H J; Ulm K; Gloggeler A  
CS University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany; Klinge Pharma, Munich, Germany  
SO MMW. Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift MMW 134: 587 590, 11 Sep 1992.  
(Sep 11, 1992)  
DT (Clinical study)  
RE Anxiety Disorders (Summary): Alert no. 11, 1992  
FS Summary  
LA German  
WC 436

L46 ANSWER 166 OF 253 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
 AN 1992-49869 DRUGU T  
 TI **Kavain** as an Aid in Benzodiazepine **Withdrawal**.  
 AU Moeller H J; Ulm K; Gloeggler A  
 LO Bonn, Munich, Germany, West  
 SO Muench.Med.Wochenschr. (134, No. 37, 587-90, 1992) 2 Fig. 1 Tab. 17 Ref.  
 CODEN: MMWOAU ISSN: 0341-3098  
 AV Psychiatrische Klinik und Poliklinik, Universitaet Bonn,  
 Sigmund-Freud-Str. 25, Bonn, Germany.  
 LA German  
 DT Journal  
 FA AB; LA; CT  
 FS Literature  
 AB **Kavain** (Kawain, p.o.) showed anxiolytic effects when given during benzodiazepine **withdrawal** (BW) in 83 outpatients in a multicenter, placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized study. Although the effects of **kavain** and placebo in terms of global clinical deterioration and **withdrawal** symptoms did not differ significantly during the 1st wk of BW (dose reduction 50%), during the 2nd wk (dose reduction 75%), the **kavain** group showed less deterioration and more improvement and this trend intensified during the 3rd wk (no benzodiazepine) and after 3 wk of BW. Similar results were given on comparison of the Anxiety Status Inventory (ASI) and Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) scores. The incidence of side-effects (3 in **kavain**, 2 in placebo group) was comparable in the 2 groups.

AN 97:99081 LIFESCI

TI Acute effects of **kava**, alone or in combination with alcohol, on subjective measures of impairment and intoxication and on cognitive performance

AU Foo, H.; Lemon, J.

CS Psychol., Northern Territory Univ., Darwin, NT, 0909, Australia

SO DRUG ALCOHOL REV., (1997) vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 147-155.

ISSN: 0959-5236.

DT Journal

FS X

LA English

SL English

AB **Kava** (*Piper methysticum*) and alcohol were administered either separately or in combination to human subjects. Self-reports of their levels of impairment and intoxication were collected, and performance skills on a number of cognitive and visuomotor tests were determined, before and three times after consumption of the experimental **drink**. **Kava** alone had no effect on reported condition. In contrast, alcohol produced marked changes in each of the five subjective measures, all of which were in the direction of lowered ability. The combination of these two substances produced even larger negative changes on these measures. In the cognitive tests, **kava** produced a decrement in performance on Digit Symbol Coding. Alcohol produced a significant decrease in performance on a divided attention test, which was almost entirely on the peripheral, discontinuous component of the test. The combination of **kava** and alcohol produced an even greater decrease in performance on this test, and in the same component. The present findings suggest that **kava** alone has little effect on reported condition and cognitive performance, but appears to potentiate both perceived and measured impairment when combined with alcohol.

46 ANSWER 106 OF 253 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2000-319216 [28] WPIDS

DNC C2000-096945

TI Treating **withdrawal** symptoms after **addiction** to alcohol or drugs, especially benzodiazepines, using **kava** extract.

DC B04

IN CHATTERJEE, S S; MENG, G

PA (SCHW-N) SCHWABE GMBH & CO WILLMAR

CYC 1

PI DE 19847134 A1 20000420 (200028)\* 4p

ADT DE 19847134 A1 DE 1998-19847134 19981013

PRAI DE 1998-19847134 19981013

AB DE 19847134 A UPAB: 20000613

NOVELTY - The use of extract of **kava** (*Piper methysticum* Forst.) or its contents for the treatment or prophylaxis of **withdrawal** symptoms in **addiction** disease is new.

ACTIVITY - Antiaddictive.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Especially for treating or preventing **withdrawal** symptoms in **addiction** with drugs, alcohol or medicaments, specifically benzodiazepines (all claimed). Since the **kava** (rhizome) extracts are already known to have anxiolytic activity, administration to patients previously treated with benzodiazepine anxiolytic agents can be used to continue anxiolytic therapy as well as combat **withdrawal** symptoms.

Tests were carried out using capsules containing 50 mg of a **kava** extract designated 'WS 1490', obtained as described in EP505519-B1. One or two capsules were administered per day for 36 days to patients previously treated for anxiety states for at least 14 days with benzodiazepines selected from lorazepam, bromazepam, alprazolam or oxazepam. 60% of the patients showed of 50% improvement in the Hamilton anxiety point score (whereas 79% in a placebo group showed no improvement); and only 40% of the patients showed **withdrawal** symptoms (compared with 53% in the placebo group).

Dwg.0/1

L46 ANSWER 90 OF 253 CBNB COPYRIGHT 2002 EI

AN 18(2):544 CBNB

TI Herbal **withdrawal**.

SO Chemical Week (5 Dec 2001) 163 (45), 27

CODEN: CHWKA9 ISSN: 0009-272X

DT Journal

LA English

PY 2001

AB Kavadura and Kytta-**Kava** products that both contain the plant extract **kava kava** have been voluntarily withdrawn by Merck KgaA following 24 cases of suspected adverse effects on the liver. Available in Germany only, the products generated less than EUR 500,000 in sales.

L46 ANSWER 87 OF 253 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 2001-30471 DRUGU S

TI **Kava** hepatotoxicity.

AU Russmann S; Lauterburg B H; Helbling A

CS Univ.Bern

LO Berne, Switz.

SO Ann.Intern.Med. (135, No. 1, 68-69, 2001) 1 Fig. 5 Ref.

CODEN: AIMEAS ISSN: 0003-4819

AV University of Bern, 3010 Bern, Switzerland.

LA English

DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

FS Literature

AB A case of **kava** hepatotoxicity is reported in a letter. The patient took Laitan (Schwabe). The only other drug she took was Exsepta (Tentan). She restarted use of the **kava** preparation a couple of mth later. A day after intake of alcohol, she developed malaise, loss of appetite, and jaundice. Levels of aminotransferase, bilirubin, and alkaline phosphates were elevated. There were low titers of Epstein-Barr virus IgM. Liver biopsy showed infiltrated portal tracts, bridging necrosis, destruction of interlobular bile ducts, and canalicular cholestasis. Liver enzyme levels returned to normal within several wk after **withdrawal** of Laitan, but not Exsepta. Phenotyping of cytochrome P4502D6 activity with debrisoquine showed that the patient was a poor metabolizer. Data suggest that **kava** preparations may be hepatotoxic and that CYP2D6 deficiency is a risk factor.

AN 2001:113736 LIFESCI

TI Hepatitis associated with **Kava**, a herbal remedy for anxiety

AU Escher, M.; Desmeules, J.; Giostra, E.; Mentha, G.

CS Division of Visceral Surgery, Geneva University Hospital, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland

SO British Medical Journal [Br. Med. J.], (20010120) vol. 322, no. 7279, p. 139.

ISSN: 0959-8138.

DT Journal

FS X

LA English

AB **Kava**, the rhizome of the pepper plant *Piper methysticum*, has been widely used in the South Pacific as a narcotic **drink**. Lactones, the major constituents of **kava**, are considered to be pharmacologically active and are sold in Europe and the United States as standardised extracts for anxiety and tension. A 50 year old man presented to his doctor because of jaundice. He had noticed fatigue for a month, a "tanned" skin, and dark urine. The medical history was unremarkable apart from slight anxiety, for which he had been taking three to four capsules of **kava** extracts daily for two months (maximum recommended dose three capsules) corresponding to a dose of 210-280 mg lactones (Laitain, Schwabe, Switzerland). Assessment of causality according to the definitions of the World Health Organization is probable. Acute liver failure with a fatal outcome or that necessitates liver transplant has been attributed to various herbal preparations. This case illustrates the importance of inquiring about the use of over the counter health products. It was reported to the Swiss Pharmacovigilance Center in Berne.

L46 ANSWER 77 OF 253 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 10  
 AN 2002011113 EMBASE  
 TI Adverse-effect profile of **kava**.  
 AU Connor K.M.; Davidson J.R.T.; Churchill L.E.  
 CS Dr. K.M. Connor, Department of Psychiatry, Duke University Medical Center,  
 Box 3812, Durham, NC 27710, United States. kathryn.connor@duke.edu  
 SO CNS Spectrums, (2001) 6/10 (848-853).  
 Refs: 31  
 ISSN: 1092-8529 CODEN: CNSPFH  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article  
 FS 032 Psychiatry  
 037 Drug Literature Index  
 038 Adverse Reactions Titles  
 LA English  
 SL English  
 AB The use of alternative therapies has increased substantially over the last  
 decade, particularly for more chronic conditions such as anxiety. Among  
 the most widely used treatments are medicinal herbs, or phytomedicines,  
 such as **kava** (*Piper methysticum*), which has demonstrated  
 anxiolytic activity in both animal models and clinical samples.  
**Kava** has several advantages over conventional pharmacologic  
 treatments for anxiety-in clinical settings it has been associated with  
 better tolerability and lack of physiologic **dependence** and  
**withdrawal**. However, phytomedicines are not rigorously regulated  
 in the United States and systematically collected safety data are very  
 limited. These issues are a leading concern regarding the safety of  
 medicinal herbs such as **kava**. In this report, the safety profile  
 for **kava** is provided, including findings from a study of its use  
 in generalized anxiety disorder. Safety parameters assessed include  
 occurrence of adverse events, **withdrawal** symptoms, effect on  
 heart rate, blood pressure, laboratory assessments, and sexual function.  
 No differences were found between **kava** and placebo on any of the  
 parameters evaluated. The data support the safety of **kava** in  
 treating anxiety at 280 mg **kava** lactones/day for 4 weeks.



L46 ANSWER 74 OF 253 USPAT2  
AN 2001:90853 USPAT2  
TI Over-coated chewing gum formulations including tableted center  
IN Ream, Ronald L., Plano, IL, United States  
Corriveau, Christine L., Orland Park, IL, United States  
Graff, Gwendolyn, DeKalb, IL, United States  
Matulewicz, Leonard, Oswego, IL, United States  
PA Wm. Wrigley, Jr. Company, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6290985 B2 20010918  
AI US 2001-759838 20010111 (9)  
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-618808, filed on 18 Jul 2000  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-510878, filed on 23 Feb 2000  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-286818, filed on 6 Apr 1999  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US29742, filed on 14 Dec 1999  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Howard, S.  
LREP Bell, Boyd & Llyod LLC  
CLMN Number of Claims: 29  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 1635  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB Methods and products for delivering a medicament or agent to an individual are provided as well as methods for producing the product. The product includes a coating having a medicament or agent. The medicament or agent is present within the coating that surrounds a tableted gum center (the water soluble portion and a water insoluble base portion). By chewing the gum, the medicament or agent is released from the product. Continuing to chew the chewing gum creates a pressure within the buccal cavity forcing the agent or medicament directly into the systemic system of the individual through the oral mucosa contained in the buccal cavity. This greatly enhances the absorption of the drug into the systemic system as well as the bioavailability of the drug within the system.

L46 ANSWER 70 OF 253 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
 AN 2002-016948 [02] WPIDS  
 CR 2002-239253 [19]  
 DNC C2002-004687  
 TI Producing **kava-kava** lactone-containing product used as  
 ingredient in e.g. pharmaceutical product, comprises heating pulverized  
**kava** roots in aqueous solution containing cyclodextrin-based  
 solubilizing agent.  
 DC B03 D13 D21 E13  
 IN CHEN, L B; ONO, M  
 PA (CHEN-I) CHEN L B; (ONOM-I) ONO M; (KAVA-N) KAVA PHARM INC  
 CYC 93  
 PI US 6303157 B1 20011016 (200202)\* 9p  
 WO 2001091557 A1 20011206 (200203)# EN  
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ  
 EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK  
 LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG  
 SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
 AU 2000048608 A 20011211 (200225)#  
 ADT US 6303157 B1 US 2000-584220 20000531; WO 2001091557 A1 WO 2000-US40051  
 20000601; AU 2000048608 A AU 2000-48608 20000601, WO 2000-US40051 20000601  
 FDT AU 2000048608 A Based on WO 200191557  
 PRAI US 2000-584220 20000531; WO 2000-US40051 20000601; AU 2000-48608  
 20000601  
 AB US 6303157 B UPAB: 20020508  
 NOVELTY - Production of **kava-kava** lactone containing  
 product comprises heating pulverized **kava** roots in an aqueous  
 solution containing cyclodextrin-based solubilizing agent to extract  
**kava-kava** lactones from the pulverized **kava**  
 roots.  
 ACTIVITY - Analgesic; anesthetic; anxiolytic.  
 MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.  
 USE - Used for producing **kava-kava**  
 lactone-containing product, which can be incorporated into an edible  
 composition, pharmaceutical composition, cosmetic product, or skin care  
 product. The edible composition can be solid, paste, or liquid food  
 product, such as water, milk, tea, coffee, soft **drinks**, juices,  
**beer**, seasonings, cereals, cookies, chewing gum, chocolate, or  
 soups. **Kava-kava** can be used as phytotranquilizer to  
 reduce nervousness and over-excitement.  
 ADVANTAGE - The **kava-kava** lactone-containing  
 product  
 has high content of **kava-kava** lactones and low  
 content of flavokawains, and increased bioavailability and skin  
 permeability of **kava-kava** lactones when used as an  
 ingredient in food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic product. The **kava**  
**-kava** lactone can be directly extracted from **kava-**  
**kava** roots without using organic solvents by complexing the  
**kava-kava** lactones with a solubilizing agent.  
 Dwg.0/3

L46 ANSWER 66 OF 253 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 Univentio  
 AN 2001021156 PCTFULL ED 20020820  
 TIEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEWING GUM FORMULATIONS  
 TIFR FORMULATIONS PHARMACEUTIQUES DE GOMME A MACHER  
 IN REAM, Ronald, L.; CORRIVEAU, Christine, L.; WOKAS, William, J.; TONGUE,  
 Thomas, J.; GREENBERG, Michael, J.  
 PA WM. WRIGLEY JR. COMPANY  
 DT Patent  
 PI WO 2001021156 A1 20010329  
 DS AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE  
 KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE  
 SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ  
 BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT  
 SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
 AI WO 2000-US7991 A 20000324  
 PRAI US 1999-09/286,818 19990406  
 ABEN Methods and chewing gums for delivering a medicament or agent to an  
 individual are provided. The chewing gum includes a medicament or agent.  
 The medicament or agent is present within the chewing gum composition  
 (the water soluble portion and/or insoluble base portion). It has been  
 found that by chewing the gum, the medicament or agent is released from  
 the chewing gum. Continuing to chew the chewing gum creates a pressure  
 within the buccal cavity forcing the agent or medicament directly into  
 the systemic system of the individual through the oral mucosa contained  
 in the buccal cavity. This greatly enhances the absorption of the drug  
 into the systemic system as well as the bioavailability of the drug  
 within the system.  
 ABFR

L46 ANSWER 41 OF 253 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 UniventioDUPLICATE 3  
 AN 2001087320 PCTFULL ED 20020826  
 TIEN USE OF OR EXTRACTS FOR TREATING ALCOHOL **DEPENDENCE**  
 TIFR UTILISATION D'EXTRAITS DE OU DE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE LA DEPENDANCE A  
 L'ALCOOL  
 IN BEAUGE, Francoise; AUFRERE, Gilles; DINGEON, Philippe  
 PA PERNOD RICARD; BEAUGE, Francoise; AUFRERE, Gilles; DINGEON, Philippe  
 DT Patent  
 PI WO 2001087320 A1 20011122  
 DS AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ  
 EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR  
 LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL  
 TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG  
 ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU  
 MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
 AI WO 2001-FR1533 A 20010518  
 PRAI FR 2000-00/06424 20000518  
 ABEN . The invention concerns the use of plant extracts of the <i>Piper  
 methysticum</i> or <i>Piper</i> <i>wichmannii</i> species for preparing  
 a medicine for treating alcohol **dependence**. The invention also  
 concerns a pharmaceutical composition containing said plant extracts.  
 ABFR La presente invention a pour objet l'utilisation d'extraits vegetaux de  
 plantes de l'espece <i>Piper methysticum</i> ou de <i>Piper  
 wichmannii</i> pour la preparation d'un medicament destine au traitement  
 de la dependance a l'alcool. Une composition pharmaceutique contenant de  
 tels extraits vegetaux est egalement un objet de l'invention.

L46 ANSWER 39 OF 253 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2002 IFIS

AN 2002:T0730 FSTA

TI **Kava** and liver damage.

AU Luff, S. A.

SO World of Food Ingredients, (2002), April/May, 66  
ISSN: 1566-6611

DT Journal

LA English

AB The herbal extract **kava** (*Piper methysticum*) has been associated with possible liver damage on a number of occasions. Various European authorities have withdrawn the extract from sale and others have insisted on printed warnings, while the USA is monitoring the situation. Used as a sedative and anti-anxiety agent, **kava** has been used for years in traditional South Pacific products. Evidence against **kava** is examined and found to be inconclusive and opinions differ as to the appropriate steps to be taken in marketing **kava** products. Problems with **withdrawal** of insurance cover for these products in the light of consumer concern are highlighted.

L46 ANSWER 17 OF 253 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 2002-239253 [29] WPIDS  
CR 2002-016948 [72]  
DNC C2002-072122  
TI **Kava-kava** root extract useful in pharmaceutical  
composition e.g. for reducing nervousness, comprises solubilized  
**kava-kava** lactone and flavokawains.  
DC B04  
IN CHEN, L B; ONO, M  
PA (KAVA-N) KAVA PHARM INC  
CYC 1  
PI US 2002018819 A1 20020214 (200229)\* 9p  
ADT US 2002018819 A1 Div ex US 2000-584220 20000531, US 2001-962514 20010924  
FDT US 2002018819 A1 Div ex US 6303157  
PRAI US 2000-584220 20000531; US 2001-962514 20010924  
AB US2002018819 A UPAB: 20020508  
NOVELTY - A **kava-kava** root extract comprises  
solubilized **kava-kava** lactone (A) and flavokawain (B)  
(less than 0.3 wt.% in concentration). The concentration of (A) is greater  
than 1 wt.% in the aqueous extract and greater than 50 wt.% in the dry  
extract.  
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the  
preparation of (A)-containing product involving heating pulverized  
**kava** roots in an aqueous solution to extract (A) optionally  
followed by removing (B) from (A). The aqueous solution comprises  
cyclodextrin-based solubilizing agent.  
ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Tranquilizer.  
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.  
USE - In edible composition (e.g. solid, paste, liquid such as water,  
milk, tea, coffee, soft **drinks**, juices, **beer**,  
seasoning cereals, cookies, chewing gum, chocolate or soups),  
pharmaceutical composition (e.g. to reduce nervousness and  
overexcitement), cosmetic product or skin care product. The composition  
has analgesic and anesthetic effect and is a natural anxiolytic.  
ADVANTAGE - The **kava-kava** lactone-containing  
product has a high content of **kava-kava** lactones and  
low content of flavokawain and increased bioavailability and  
skin-permeability of **kava-kava** lactones when used as  
an ingredient in food, pharmaceutical or cosmetic product. The  
manufacturing cost of the product is reasonable.  
Dwg.0/0

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1997:419691 CAPLUS

DN 127:130803

TI Flumazenil blockade of anxiety following ethanol withdrawal in rats

AU Moy, S. S.; Knapp, D. J.; Criswell, H. E.; Breese, G. R.

CS UNC Neuroscience Center and Center for Alcohol Studies, UNC School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599, USA

SO Psychopharmacology (Berlin) (1997), 131(4), 354-360

CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158

PB Springer

DT Journal

LA English

AB In previous research, the drug flumazenil has been categorized both as a pure benzodiazepine antagonist and as a benzodiazepine partial agonist. The following studies used an elevated plus maze to test whether flumazenil would exert any antianxiety action in rats. While chlordiazepoxide (3.0 mg/kg), **ethanol** (0.75 g/kg), and the atypical benzodiazepine zolpidem (1.0 mg/kg) all significantly increased time spent on the open arms and percent open arm entries, flumazenil (1-10 mg/kg) alone did not produce any **anxiolytic** effects on the maze. **Withdrawal** from chronic **ethanol treatment** led to a decrease in open arm time and percent open arm entries. Flumazenil (3.0 mg/kg) blocked these changes, suggesting that the effects of flumazenil are at least partially **dependent** upon the levels of stress or **anxiety** in the subjects. An **anxiolytic** action of flumazenil was not seen following the central administration of the neuropeptide ACTH-releasing factor (CRF), which **reduced** open arm time on the elevated plus maze. These results support the hypothesis that the mechanism of action for flumazenil effects on the **anxiety** obsd. during **ethanol withdrawal** involves antagonism of an endogenous benzodiazepine inverse agonist, rather than activity as a partial agonist or blockade of CRF-mediated effects.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1997:83337 CAPLUS  
 DN 126:180656  
 TI Buspirone: an updated review of its clinical pharmacology and therapeutic applications  
 AU Fulton, Bret; Brogden, Rex N.  
 CS Adis International Limited, Auckland, N. Z.  
 SO CNS Drugs (1997), 7(1), 68-88  
 CODEN: CNDREF; ISSN: 1172-7047  
 PB Adis  
 DT Journal; General Review  
 LA English  
 AB A review with 172 refs. Buspirone is an **anxiolytic** agent from the azapirone class of compds. It differs structurally and pharmacol. from the benzodiazepines. Although the exact **anxiolytic** mechanism of action of buspirone is unknown, its primary pharmacol. action is its binding to serotonin 5-HT1A receptors in the brain. Unlike benzodiazepines, buspirone has no demonstrated sedative effect and has little effect on psychomotor performance or cognition. In addn., animal and human studies have found little evidence that buspirone has abuse potential or **dependence** liability. Recent large comparative trials have confirmed that buspirone is superior to placebo and has similar efficacy to benzodiazepines in the **treatment** of patients with **anxiety**. In comparative trials, patients receiving buspirone had **redns.** in Hamilton **Anxiety** Rating Scale (HAM-A) total scores ranging from 37 to 60%. By comparison, those receiving benzodiazepines had HAM-A total score **redns.** of 29 to 69%. Buspirone usually produced significant **redns.** in HAM-A total scores within 1 to 2 wk of **treatment** initiation. Some studies have noted a faster onset of action with benzodiazepines than with buspirone, but larger, more recent trials have not confirmed this. Buspirone has also demonstrated efficacy in patients with **anxiety** and coexisting **alc. (ethanol) abuse/dependence** or depression. Buspirone not only **reduces** symptoms of **anxiety** in these patients but produces improvements in the comorbid disorder. In most studies, **alc.-dependent** patients were significantly more likely to remain on **treatment** than those receiving placebo. In patients with mixed **anxiety**-depression, **treatment** with buspirone produced significant **redns.** in both the HAM-A and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale total scores. Buspirone produced significant improvements in the cardinal symptoms of depression (depressed mood, guilt, work and interest, anergia and diurnal variation of mood) which indicates that it may have an antidepressant effect independent of its **anxiolytic** activity. In summary, recent clin. trials have verified the efficacy of buspirone in the **treatment** of **anxiety** disorders and confirmed its role as a well established alternative to benzodiazepines. Buspirone is particularly useful in patients wishing to avoid adverse effects assocd. with the benzodiazepines, such as sedation and performance and cognitive impairment, or those in whom abuse and **dependence** potential are a concern.



L7 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1994:25461 CAPLUS  
 DN 120:25461  
 TI Observations of novel behaviors as indexes of ethanol withdrawal-induced anxiety  
 AU Knapp, D. J.; Saiers, J. A.; Pophorecky, L. A.  
 CS Cent. Alcohol Stud., Rutgers Univ., Piscataway, NJ, 08855, USA  
 SO Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, United Kingdom) (1992), (Suppl. 2, Advances in Biomedical Alcohol Research), 489-93  
 CODEN: ALALDD; ISSN: 0735-0414  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB One of the prominent symptoms in **alcoholics** during **withdrawal** is an intense feeling of **anxiety**. Recently new tests have become available which may index **anxiety** in rodents. The authors have evaluated two such tests in the authors' model of **withdrawal** from **ethanol** (ET) in rats. Rats were given either ET in milk (7-13 g/kg/4 days) or equicaloric dextrin maltose in milk via implanted gastric cannuli. Rats were scored for classical **withdrawal** symptoms (tremors, convulsions, stereotyped behavior), for stimulus-elicited ultrasonic vocalizations, and in one study for exploration of novel objects placed in their home cage at various points after the last dose of ET. In Sprague-Dawley rats, classical **withdrawal** symptoms were highest between 8-12 h, and disappeared by 36 h. Latency to explore a novel object was unchanged, but duration was depressed between 10-30 h, and was recovered by 70 h. Following a less intense day 1 **treatment** regimen in Long-Evans rats, the vocalizations were greatly increased in no., and peak response occurred sooner (6 h post-infusion) and was of shorter overall duration (50 h). Pretreatment with **diazepam** (1.25-5.0 mg/kg) depressed the no. of vocalizations during ET **withdrawal**, which suggests that this measure could index **anxiety** in animal models of **withdrawal** from ET

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1995:861041 CAPLUS  
DN 123:275900  
TI Preference for ethanol and diazepam in anxious individuals: an evaluation  
of the self-medication hypothesis  
AU Chutuape, Mary Ann D.; de Wit, Harriet  
CS Pritzker School Medicine, Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA  
SO Psychopharmacology (Berlin) (1995), 121(1), 91-103  
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158  
PB Springer  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB The self-medication hypothesis of additive disorders postulates that  
individuals with psychiatric symptoms use drugs to **alleviate**  
their symptoms. Although commonly cited to explain the etiol. of  
substance abuse, self-medication has not been exptl. validated. This  
study evaluated one version of the self-medication hypothesis by  
formulating it into a testable hypothesis: are highly anxious volunteers  
more likely to self-administer **anxiolytic** drugs than non-anxious  
controls. Anxious (ANX, n = 22) and control (CTL, n = 23) subjects  
participated in two double-blind placebo-controlled expts., one testing  
**ethanol** (0.8 g/kg) and the other testing **diazepam** (20  
mg). Subjects samples and then chose between **ethanol** and  
placebo in one expt., and **diazepam** and placebo in the other.  
The main **dependent** measures were choice of drug over placebo and  
subjective responses to the drugs. **Ethanol** decreased  
self-reported **anxiety** in ANX subjects, but ANX subjects did not  
choose **ethanol** more often than CTL subjects. **Diazepam**  
did not measurably **reduce anxiety**, but ANX subjects  
nevertheless chose **diazepam** more often than did CTL subjects.  
Thus, there were some differences in drug responses between the ANX and  
CTL subjects, and the study provided limited support for the  
self-medication hypothesis. However, drug choice was not directly related  
to **anxiolytic** drug effects with either **ethanol** or  
**diazepam**. The procedure may be used to test other formulations of  
the self-medication hypothesis (e.g., examg. other psychiatric risk  
factors).

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1992:78339 CAPLUS  
DN 116:78339  
TI Anxiogenic behavior in rats during acute and protracted ethanol  
withdrawal: reversal by buspirone  
AU Lal, Harbans; Prather, Paul L.; Rezazadeh, S. Mehdi  
CS Dep. Pharmacol., Texas Coll. Osteopath. Med., Ft. Worth, TX, 76107, USA  
SO Alcohol (New York, NY, United States) (1991), 8(6), 467-71  
CODEN: ALCOEX; ISSN: 0741-8329  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB This study investigated the effectiveness of buspirone in reversing the  
anxiogenic behaviors occurring during **ethanol withdrawal**  
as measured in the elevated plus-maze. In response to anxiogenic drugs,  
rats spend less time in and make fewer entries onto the open arms of an  
elevated plus-maze. In response to anxiogenic drugs, rats spend less time  
in and make fewer entries onto the open arms of an elevated plus-maze,  
whereas **anxiolytic** drugs produce opposite effects. In this  
study, rats were fed a liq. diet contg. 4.5% **ethanol** for 7 days.  
Twelve hours (acute **withdrawal**) and 7 days (protracted  
**withdrawal**) following cessation of the **ethanol** diet,  
rats were tested on the elevated plus-maze. During these  
**withdrawal** periods, the percent open-arm entries and time spent on  
the open arms were significantly **reduced** relative to animals fed  
an **ethanol**-free diet, suggestive of anxiogenic-like symptoms.  
Buspirone (0.32-1.25 mg/kg) does **dependently** reversed the  
**withdrawal**-induced decreases in open-arm activity. The  
**anxiolytic**-like activity of buspirone obsd. during **ethanol**  
**withdrawal** may be due to a **redn.** in serotonergic  
neurotransmission through activation of presynaptic 5-HT1A autoreceptors.  
The results obtained in this study suggest that pharmacotherapy with  
selective 5-HT1A agonists may be beneficial in **alleviation** of  
**anxiety** during **ethanol withdraw**

L7 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1991:444059 CAPLUS  
DN 115:44059  
TI Reversal of alcohol dependence and tolerance by a single administration of flumazenil  
AU Buck, Kari J.; Heim, Heather; Harris, R. Adron  
CS Health Sci. Cent., Univ. Colorado, Denver, CO, 80262, USA  
SO J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. (1991), 257(3), 984-9  
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Chronic exposure to **ethanol** is assocd. with the development of tolerance to the acute effects of **ethanol** and a **withdrawal** syndrome characterized by **anxiety** and seizure susceptibility. The authors examd. the ability of flumazenil (Ro 15-1788), a benzodiazepine receptor antagonist, to reverse neuronal and behavioral manifestations of **ethanol** tolerance and **dependence**. A single injection of flumazenil (10 mg/kg, 14 h before **withdrawal**) to mice administered a liq. diet contg. **ethanol** for 10 days **reduced** seizure severity during **withdrawal** from **ethanol**. Acute tolerance to **ethanol**-induced hypothermia was not sensitive to flumazenil **treatment**, but tolerance and **diazepam**-induced cross-tolerance to the ataxic effects of **ethanol** were reversed by a single injection of flumazenil given 2 to 26 h before evaluation of tolerance. At a biochem. level, the ability of benzodiazepine inverse agonists (e.g., Ro 15-4513) to **reduce** the activity of GABA receptor-operated chloride channels may represent a neuronal manifestation of **ethanol dependence**. Flumazenil **treatment** of **ethanol-dependent** mice 14 h before isolation of brain membrane vesicles partially reversed the augmentation of Ro 15-4513 inhibition of muscimol-stimulated  $^{36}\text{Cl}^-$  uptake in vitro. These results demonstrate that brief occupation of benzodiazepine receptors by an antagonist may reset the cellular mechanisms responsible for the development of **ethanol** tolerance and **dependence**, and support the hypothesis that increased sensitivity to benzodiazepine inverse agonists is involved in the development of **ethanol dependence**.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
 AN 74141605 EMBASE  
 DN 1974141605  
 TI Benzoctamine and oxazepam in the management of alcohol withdrawal states.  
 Comparison by double blind trial.  
 AU Gillmer R.E.  
 CS South Africa  
 SO South African Medical Journal, (1973) 47/47 (2267-2268).  
 CODEN: SAMJAF  
 DT Journal  
 FS 037 Drug Literature Index  
 032 Psychiatry  
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology  
 030 Pharmacology  
 LA English  
 AB **Alcoholics** voluntarily undergoing psychotherapy during **alcohol withdrawal** were admitted to a double blind trial comparing the **anxiolytic** and resocializing effects and tolerability of benzoctamine (Tacitin; Ciba) and oxazepam. Thermometer scale reflections of adequacy, aggression, anger, **anxiety**, tension, drive, mood, insomnia, and **craving for alcohol**, were recorded and grouped to give a total rating score before **treatment** and at 3 and 4 weeks. Tolerability was assessed from unsolicited remarks.  
 AB **Alcoholics** voluntarily undergoing psychotherapy during **alcohol withdrawal** were admitted to a double blind trial comparing the **anxiolytic** and resocializing effects and tolerability of benzoctamine (Tacitin; Ciba) and oxazepam. Thermometer scale reflections of adequacy, aggression, anger, **anxiety**, tension, drive, mood, insomnia, and **craving for alcohol**, were recorded and grouped to give a total rating score before **treatment** and at 3 and 4 weeks. Tolerability was assessed from unsolicited remarks.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 6 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

DUPLICATE 2

AN 1989:38755 TOXCENTER

DN 89265471 PubMed ID: 2657838

TI Buspirone in the treatment of alcoholic patients

AU Bruno F

CS University of Rome, Citta Universitaria, Italy

SO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, (1989) 22 Suppl 1 49-59.

Journal Code: 8401537. ISSN: 0254-4962.

CY Switzerland

DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)

(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

FS MEDLINE

OS MEDLINE 89265471

LA English

ED Entered STN: 20011116

Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB Buspirone is a unique **anxiolytic** drug with established efficacy in the **treatment** of **anxiety**. In animals, buspirone has been shown to alter drinking preference from **alcohol** to water. The following study was conducted to evaluate the behavioral effects of buspirone in patients meeting the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (3rd ed.; DSM-III) criteria of **alcohol** abuse. These patients were motivated to **reduce** or stop drinking, though none were abstinent at baseline. Buspirone was compared with placebo in a double-blind, 8-week trial in 50 outpatients with mild to moderate **alcohol** abuse. Patients were assessed at baseline and at end point using the following psychometric and **alcohol** behavior measures: Drinking Behavior Interview (DBI), **Alcohol Craving** Scale, the Hamilton **Anxiety** (HAM-A) Rating Scale, the Hamilton Depression (HAM-D) Rating Scale, and the Physician Questionnaire. Dosage was initiated at 5 mg buspirone 3 times a day (15 mg/day), with a flexible regimen to a maximum of 30 mg/day. The mean daily dose was 20.5 mg buspirone, which is comparable to the **anxiolytic** dose. Efficacy measures were available for 45 patients (24 buspirone, 21 placebo). The **treatment** discontinuation rate was markedly lower ( $p = 0.002$ ) on buspirone; 12 placebo patients and 2 buspirone patients discontinued due to lack of effect ( $p = 0.001$ ). No patients discontinued due to adverse effect. Buspirone **reduced alcohol craving** by 40% ( $p = 0.001$ ), in association with **reduced** HAM-A and HAM-D scores ( $p = 0.006$ ) and improved the physician's assessment of global psychopathology. Buspirone **treatment** was also associated with a 57% decrease in DBI scores; statistical comparison of the DBI data with placebo was precluded by the high discontinuation rate in the placebo group. While these results should be interpreted with caution due to the limited sample size and high placebo discontinuation rate, the findings suggest that further evaluation of buspirone in the management of **alcoholism**, especially abstinent **alcoholics**, is warranted.

L46 ANSWER 252 OF 253 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2002 LFRA  
AN 301390 FROSTI  
TI Tetrahydro-**alpha-pyrone** derivatives, method for their  
preparation and perfume and/or flavouring compositions containing them.  
IN Kaiser R.  
PA Givaudan-Roure (International) SA.  
SO European Patent Application  
PI EP 513627 A1  
DS CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL  
AI 19920505  
PRAI Switzerland 19910515; 19920318  
DT Patent  
LA German  
SL German  
AB Flavouring compositions containing tetrahydro-**alpha-pyrone** derivatives are described. They can be used to produce, enhance or modify fruit flavours, e.g. mango, passion-fruit, peach and coconut, for use in foods such as yoghurt, confectionery, desserts, teas and soft **drinks**. Only small concentrations are required

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:69159 PROMT

TI **Natural Spirits Non-Alcoholic**

**Malt Beverage** - Herbal Ale MANUFACTURER: Hill

Nutritional Products CATEGORY: 209 - Alcohol Beverage Substitutes, Low Alcohol. (Brief Article)

SO Product Alert, (8 Feb 1999) Vol. 29, No. 3.

ISSN: 0740-3801.

PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

DT Newsletter

LA English

WC 87

TX We have learned that Philadelphia, PA-based Hill Nutritional Products plans to introduce a Non-Alcoholic Malt Beverage to the market. According to ads, Natural Spirits Herbal Ale will contain herbal additives such as Kava that are claimed to have a subtle and pleasurable effect on the psyche. Company sources for the beverage state, "These you can drink to relax, to be social, without the consequences of intoxication." Ads picture the beverage contained in brown glass bottles. For sample retrieval information, please call: Marketing Intelligence Service,

Ltd.,  
(716) 374-6326.

Ltd. THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 Marketing Intelligence Service

Subscription: \$600 per year as of 1/97. Published semimonthly. Contact Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd., 6473 D Route 64, Naples, NY 14512-9726. Phone (716) 374-6326. FAX (716) 374-5217.

CT \*PC2082473 Nonalcoholic Malt Beverages

CC \*EC336 Product introduction

CO \*Hill Nutritional Products

ICL \*ADV Advertising, Marketing and Public Relations; BUSN Any type of business

GT \*CC1USA United States

FEAT COMPANY

RN 64-17-5 (ALCOHOL)



L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 2000:129469 PROMT

TI **Soma Herbal Natural Brew**

**MANUFACTURER:** Soma CATEGORY: 209 - Alcohol Beverage Substitutes,  
Low Alcohol.

SO Product Alert, (14 Feb 2000) Vol. 30, No. 3.  
ISSN: 0740-3801.

PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

DT Newsletter

LA English

WC 74

TX Soma Herbal Natural Brew is a "non-alcoholic" beer said to be made  
with

only the classic brewing ingredients of malt, hops, water and yeast,  
together with "a unique blend of herbs: scullcap, passion flower, St.  
John's Wort, and kava kava." Promoted as "naturally pure," it offers "a  
rich full flavor and a unique herbal effect." Soma offers this beverage  
in glass bottles. For sample retrieval information, please call:  
Marketing Intelligence Service, Ltd., (716) 374-6326.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2000 Marketing Intelligence Service  
Ltd.

Subscription: \$600.00 per year. Published semimonthly. 6473 D Route 64,  
Naples, NY 14512-9726.

CT \*PC2082473 Nonalcoholic Malt Beverages

CC \*EC336 Product introduction

CO \*Soma Corp.

ICL \*ADV Advertising, Marketing and Public Relations; BUSN Any type of  
business

NAIC \*31212 Breweries

GT \*CC1USA United States

FEAT COMPANY

RN 64-17-5 (ALCOHOL)

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:663496 PROMT

TI **South Beach Beverages. (two  
new drinks on the market)** (Brief Article)

SO Drug Store News, (27 Sep 1999) Vol. 21, No. 15, pp. 79.

ISSN: 0191-7587.

PB Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.

DT Newsletter

LA English

WC 61

TX NORWALK, Conn. -- Churning out new items at a furious pace, South Beach Beverages has created SoBe Karma and SoBe Drive. Karma is a tropical

fruit blend enhanced with kava kava, valerian root and St. John's Wort to

uplift the spirit and reduce tension. Drive is a strawberry/grape juice blend infused with epimedium, Siberian ginseng and muira puama, three passion-inducing herbs.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.

Subscription: \$95.00 per year. Published monthly. 425 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

CT \*PC2033400 Canned Fruit Juices

CC \*EC336 Product introduction

CO \*South Beach Beverage Co.

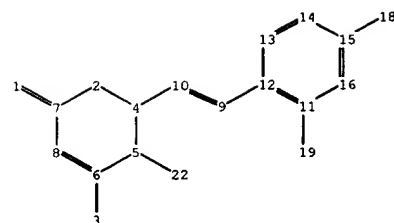
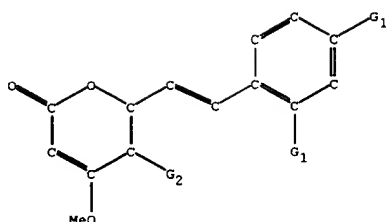
ICL \*BUSN Any type of business; DRUG Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics; RETL Retailing

NAIC \*311421 Fruit and Vegetable Canning

GT \*CC1USA United States

FEAT COMPANY

STN Structure : 09596362.str



chain nodes :

1 3 9 10 18 19 22

ring nodes :

2 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 16

chain bonds :

1-7 3-6 4-10 5-22 9-10 9-12 11-19 15-18

ring bonds :

2-4 2-7 4-5 5-6 6-8 7-8 11-12 11-16 12-13 13-14 14-15 15-16

exact/norm bonds :

1-7 2-4 2-7 4-5 5-6 5-22 6-8 7-8 11-19 15-18

exact bonds :

3-6 4-10 9-10 9-12

normalized bonds :

11-12 11-16 12-13 13-14 14-15 15-16

G1:MeO,H,OH

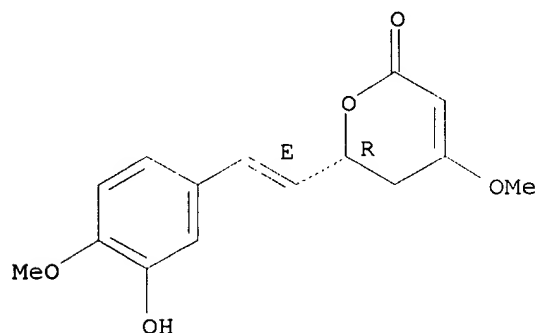
G2:OH,H

Match level :

1:CLASS 2:Atom 3:CLASS 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:CLASS  
10:CLASS 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 18:CLASS  
19:CLASS 22:CLASS

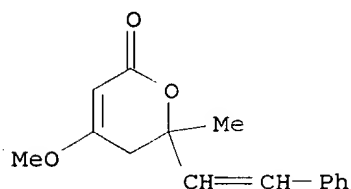
L7 ANSWER 1 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 324077-51-2 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one,  
 5,6-dihydro-6-[(1E)-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-  
 4-methoxy-, (6R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C15 H16 O5  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

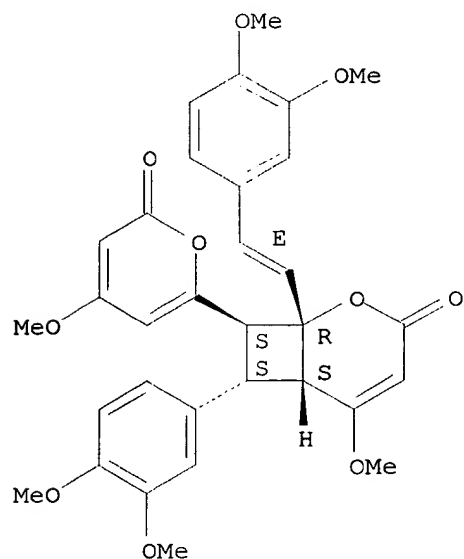
L7 ANSWER 2 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 299464-09-8 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 MF C15 H16 O3  
 SR Chemical Library  
 LC STN Files: CHEMCATS



L7 ANSWER 3 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 194160-42-4 REGISTRY  
 CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-, [1.alpha.(E),6.alpha.,7.beta.,8.alpha.]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C32 H32 O10

SR CA  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

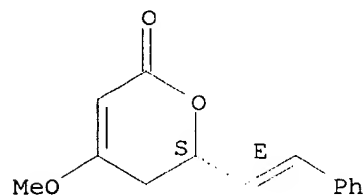
Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 188643-55-2 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[(1E)-2-phenylethenyl]-, (6S)-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [S-(E)]-  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H14 O3  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

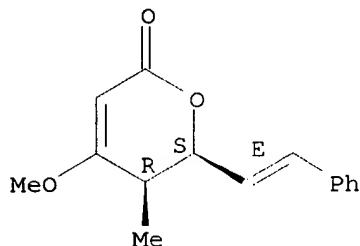


2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 153934-16-8 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-5-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-5-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,

[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]-(.+-.)-  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C15 H16 O3  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

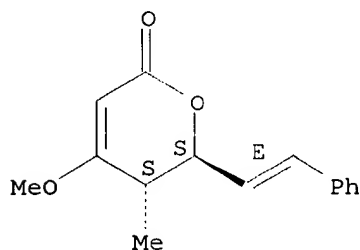
Relative stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

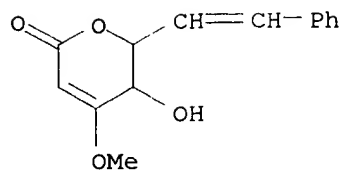
L7 ANSWER 6 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 153934-09-9 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-5-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
 [5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-5-methyl-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
 [5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]-(.+-.)-  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C15 H16 O3  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Relative stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.



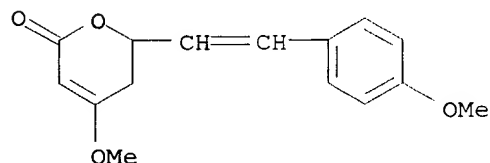
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 132605-60-8 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-  
 (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 MF C14 H14 O4  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



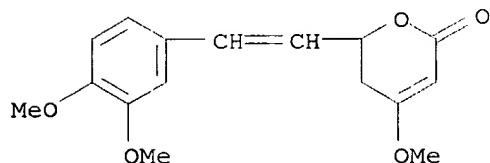
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 130464-78-7 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
MF C15 H16 O4  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

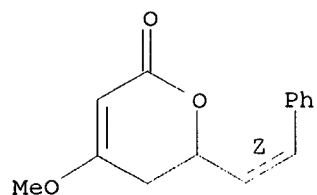
L7 ANSWER 9 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 93006-95-2 REGISTRY  
CN 2,6-Heptadienoic acid, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-,  
.delta.-lactone (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C16 H18 O5  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CAOLD  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 86851-85-6 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (Z)- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (Z)-(.+-.)-  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H14 O3  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

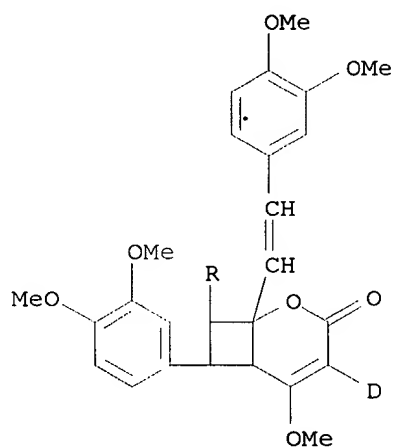
Double bond geometry as shown.



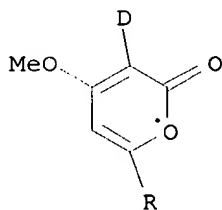
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 82199-94-8 REGISTRY  
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one-4-d, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl-3-d)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
MF C32 H30 D2 O10  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

PAGE 1-A



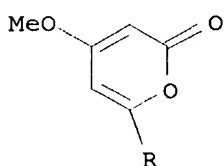
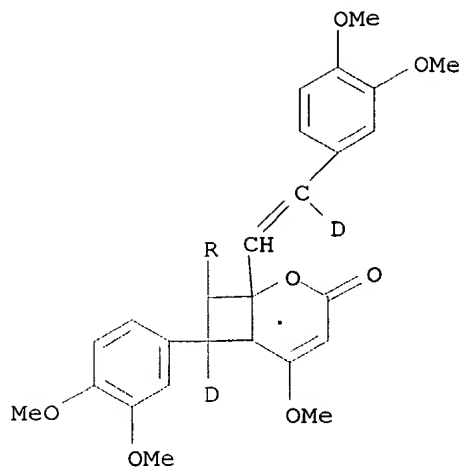
PAGE 2-A



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

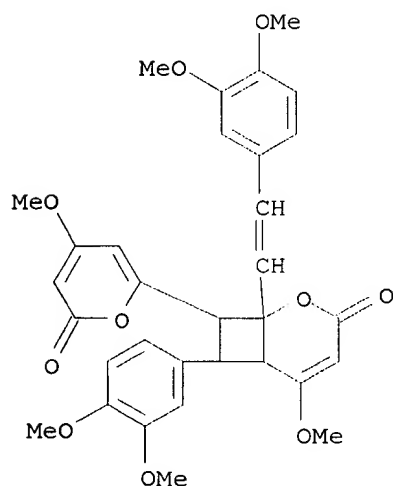
L7 ANSWER 12 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 82194-32-9 REGISTRY  
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one-7-d, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl-2-d]-5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
MF C32 H30 D2 O10  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS





1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

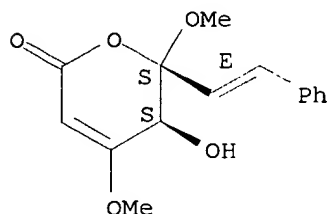
L7 ANSWER 13 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 82194-31-8 REGISTRY  
 CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 MF C32 H32 O10  
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 81422-33-5 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
 [5S-[5.alpha.,6.beta.,6(E)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C15 H16 O5  
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

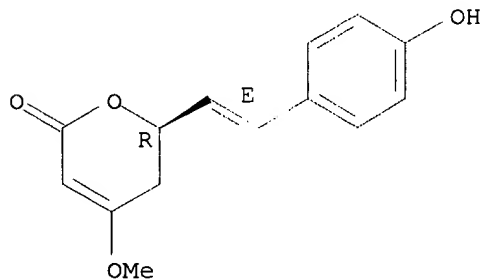
Absolute stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 70950-74-2 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-6-[(1E)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy-,  
 (6R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-6-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy-,  
 [R-(E)]-  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN p-Hydroxykawain  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C14 H14 O4  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

Absolute stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.

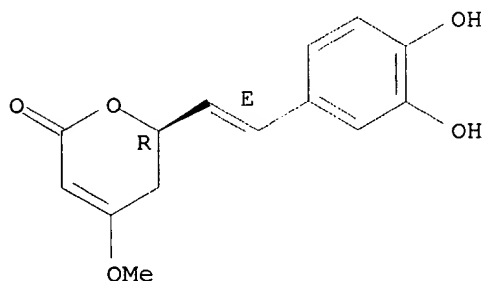


2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 70950-70-8 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 6-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethenyl]-5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-,  
 [R-(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN m,p-Dihydroxykawain

FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H14 O5  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

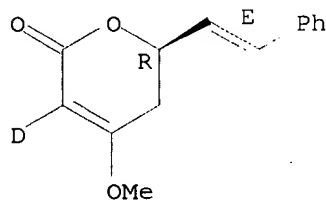
Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

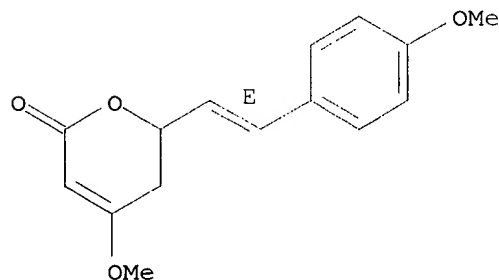
L7 ANSWER 17 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 69707-34-2 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one-3-d, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [R-(E)]-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H13 D O3

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



L7 ANSWER 18 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 62445-12-9 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-,  
(E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C15 H16 O4  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

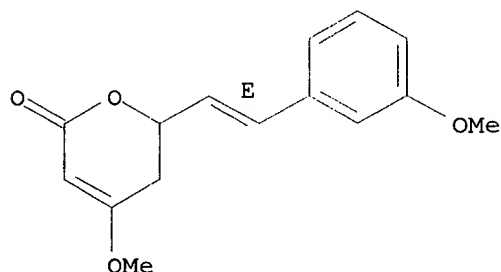
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 62378-74-9 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-,  
(E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C15 H16 O4  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

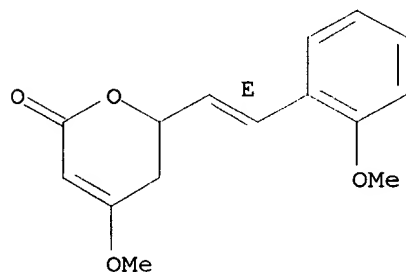
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 62378-73-8 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-,  
(E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C15 H16 O4  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Double bond geometry as shown.

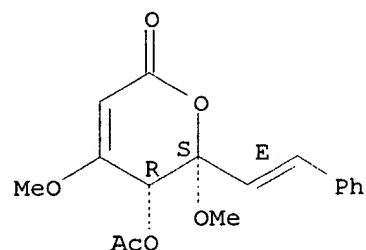


1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 60102-66-1 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.,6(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5.alpha.,6.alpha.,6(E)]-(.+-.)-  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C17 H18 O6  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

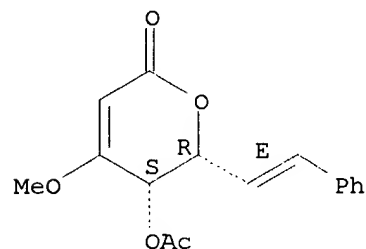
Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 60037-37-8 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]-(.-.-)-  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C16 H16 O5  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

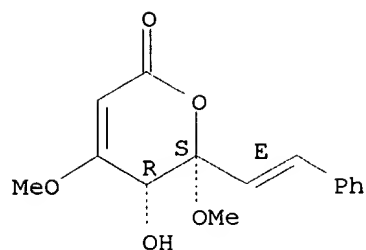
Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 60037-35-6 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.alpha.,6(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.alpha.,6(E)]-(.-.-)-  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C15 H16 O5  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

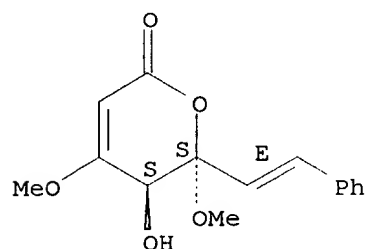
Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 60037-34-5 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.beta.,6(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.beta.,6(E)]-(.+-.)-  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C15 H16 O5  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

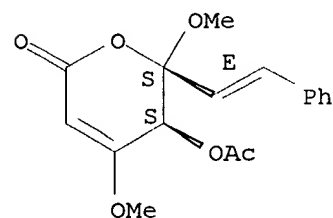
Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

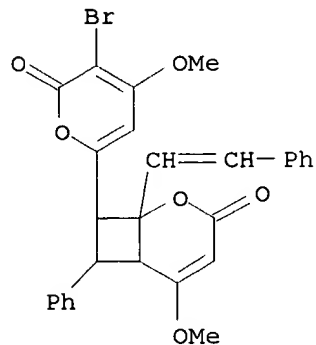
L7 ANSWER 25 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 60037-33-4 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5-(acetyloxy)-5,6-dihydro-4,6-dimethoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5S-[5.alpha.,6.beta.,6(E)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C17 H18 O6  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, IPA, TOXLINE  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

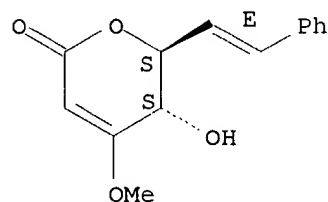
L7 ANSWER 26 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 58613-61-9 REGISTRY  
CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one, 8-(3-bromo-4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-yl)-5-methoxy-7-phenyl-1-(2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C28 H23 Br O6  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 27 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 52247-80-0 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5S-[5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H14 O4  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, SPECINFO  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

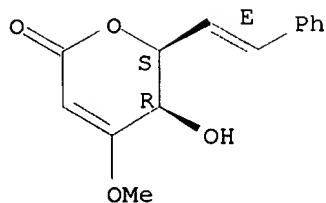
Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 28 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 52247-79-7 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [5R-[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H14 O4  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, SPECINFO  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

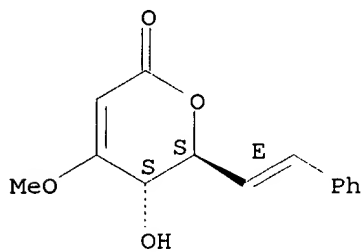
Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 29 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 41077-27-4 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.beta.(E)]-(.-.-)-  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H14 O4  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

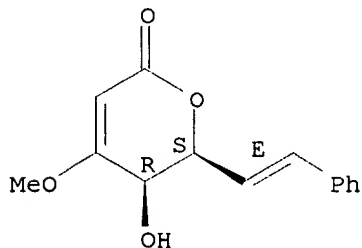
Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.



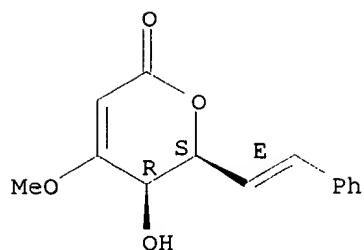
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 30 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 41077-26-3 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
[5.alpha.,6.alpha.(E)]-(.-.-)-  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H14 O4  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.

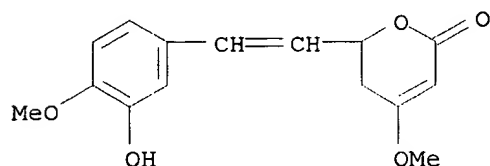






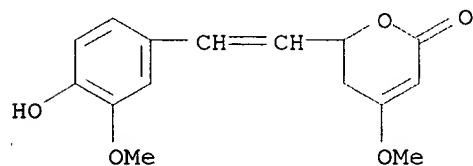
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 31 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 38146-65-5 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-6-[2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN 11-Hydroxy-12-methoxykawain  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C15 H16 O5  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

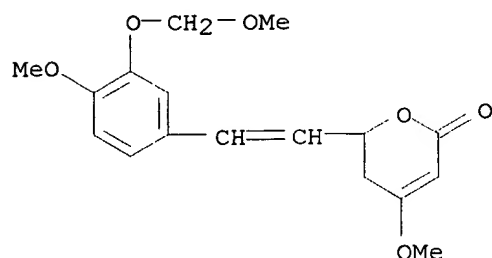
L7 ANSWER 32 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 38146-64-4 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-6-[2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN 12-Hydroxy-11-methoxykawain  
FS 3D CONCORD  
MF C15 H16 O5  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 33 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 38146-63-3 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-[4-methoxy-3-(methoxymethoxy)phenyl]ethenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER NAMES:

CN 12-Methoxy-11-methoxymethoxykawain  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 MF C17 H20 O6  
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

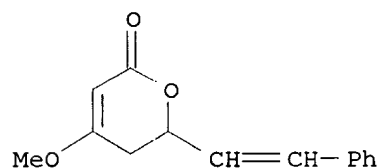


1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 34 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 30969-68-7 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, dihydro  
 deriv.  
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 MF C14 H16 O3  
 CI IDS

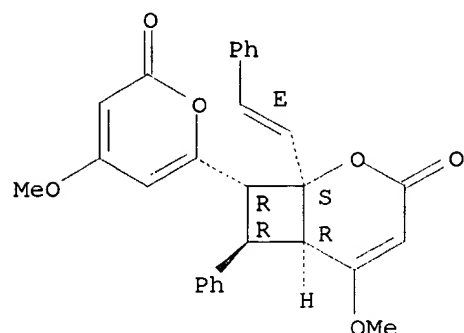
CM 1

CRN 1635-33-2  
 CMF C14 H14 O3



L7 ANSWER 35 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 23768-65-2 REGISTRY  
 CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one,  
 5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-  
 yl)-7-phenyl-1-[(1E)-2-phenylethenyl]-, (1R,6S,7S,8S)-rel- (9CI) (CA  
 INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one,  
 5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-  
 yl)-7-phenyl-1-styryl- (8CI)  
 CN 2-Oxabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-4-en-3-one,  
 5-methoxy-8-(4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-pyran-6-  
 yl)-7-phenyl-1-(2-phenylethenyl)-,  
 [1.alpha.(E),6.alpha.,7.beta.,8.alpha.]-  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN Anibadimer A  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 DR 86851-84-5  
 MF C28 H24 O6  
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, NAPRALERT  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

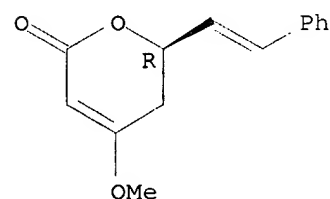
Relative stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry as shown.  
Currently available stereo shown.



8 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 36 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 19902-88-6 REGISTRY  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (R)- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-styryl-, (R)- (8CI)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C14 H14 O3  
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.  
Double bond geometry unknown.



3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 37 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 8074-25-7 REGISTRY  
CN Magnesium,  
bis(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-pyrimidinecarboxylato-N3,O4)-  
, (T-4)-, mixt. with  
5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-2H-pyran-2-  
one (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, mixt. contg.  
(9CI)  
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (.+-.)-,  
mixt.  
contg.  
CN 4-Pyrimidinecarboxylic acid, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-, magnesium  
complex

CN Magnesium,  
bis(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-4-pyrimidinecarboxylato-N3,O4)-  
, (T-4)-, mixt. with (.+-.)-5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-2H-  
pyran-2-one

OTHER NAMES:

CN Kavaform

MF C14 H14 O3 . C10 H6 Mg N4 O8

CI MXS

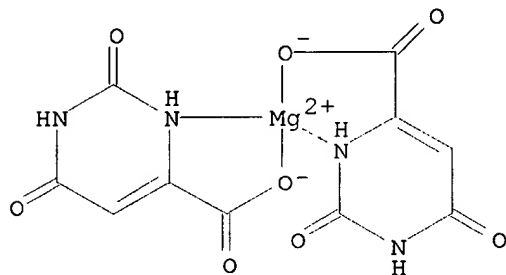
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, RTECS\*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

CM 1

CRN 34717-03-8

CMF C10 H6 Mg N4 O8

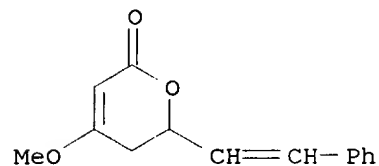
CCI CCS



CM 2

CRN 1635-33-2

CMF C14 H14 O3



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 38 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

RN 3328-60-7 REGISTRY

CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2,6-Heptadienoic acid, 5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-7-(p-methoxyphenyl)-,  
.delta.-lactone (7CI)

CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(p-methoxystyryl)- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

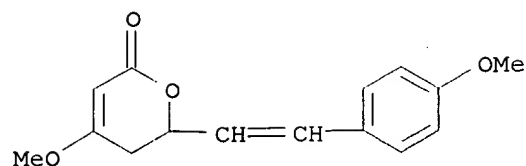
CN 5,6-Dihydroyangonin

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 3155-49-5

MF C15 H16 O4

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, TOXLIT  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



6 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 6 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
 3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 39 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 3155-48-4 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[(1E)-2-phenylethenyl]- (9CI)  
 (CA

INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

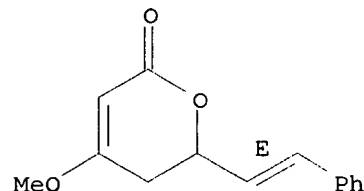
CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (E)-(.+-.)-  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-styryl-, (.+-.)- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (.+-.)-Kawain  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, (E)-  
 CN dl-Kavain  
 CN DL-Kawain  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 DR 20735-28-8  
 MF C14 H14 O3

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM,  
 MRCK\*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Double bond geometry as shown.



16 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 16 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

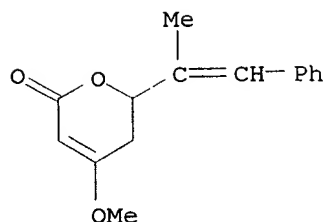
L7 ANSWER 40 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 2049-34-5 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(1-methyl-2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2,6-Heptadienoic acid, 5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-6-methyl-7-phenyl-,  
 .delta.-lactone (7CI, 8CI)

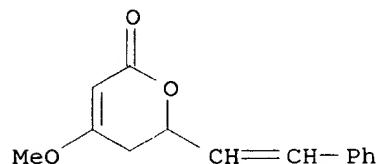
FS 3D CONCORD  
 MF C15 H16 O3

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 41 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 1635-33-2 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 2,6-Heptadienoic acid, 5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-7-phenyl-, .delta.-lactone (7CI)  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-styryl- (8CI)  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 40610-16-0  
 MF C14 H14 O3  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)



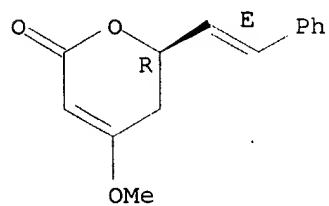
13 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 13 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
 11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 42 OF 42 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 500-64-1 REGISTRY  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-[(1E)-2-phenylethenyl]-, (6R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-(2-phenylethenyl)-, [R-(E)]-  
 CN 2H-Pyran-2-one, 5,6-dihydro-4-methoxy-6-styryl-, (R)- (8CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN (+)-Kavain  
 CN d-Kawain  
 CN Gonosan  
 CN Kavain  
 CN Kawain  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 DR 21282-41-7  
 MF C14 H14 O3  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MRCK\*, NAPRALERT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: EINECS\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



97 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

97 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

AN 1999:812815 PROMT  
TI DRUG STORE NEWS' GUIDE TO THE 20 MOST POPULAR HERBS.  
SO Drug Store News, (2 Mar 1998) Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 177.  
ISSN: 0191-7587.  
PB Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.  
DT Newsletter  
LA English  
WC 1337  
\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*  
AB DRUG STORE NEWS' GUIDE  
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1998 Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.

Subscription: \$95.00 per year. Published biweekly. 425 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022.



L53 ANSWER 77 OF 140 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD  
 AN 1999-25844 DRUGU P T S  
 TI **Kava**: Piper methysticum.  
 AU Pepping J  
 LO Honolulu, Hawaii, USA  
 SO Am.J.Health Syst.Pharm. (56, No. 10, 957-60, 1999) 27 Ref.  
 CODEN: ASHPEK ISSN: 1079-2082  
 AV AJHP 7272 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814 U.S.A. (e-mail:  
 ajhp@ashp.org).  
 LA English  
 DT Journal  
 FA AB; LA; CT  
 FS Literature  
 AB The medicinal herb **kava** (Piper methysticum) is reviewed with  
 reference to its uses, pharmacology, clinical studies, dosage, adverse  
 effects, drug interactions, cautions and contraindications. **Kava**  
 appears to offer an effective alternative to conventional anxiolytics  
 and  
 although it may be safer than traditional agents, it should be used with  
 caution as it may affect motor function and it can lead to psychological  
 dependence during long-term use.

L53 ANSWER 52 OF 140 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:663496 PROMT

TI South Beach Beverages. (two new drinks on the market) (Brief Article)

SO Drug Store News, (27 Sep 1999) Vol. 21, No. 15, pp. 79.

ISSN: 0191-7587.

PB Lebhar-Friedman, Inc.

DT Newsletter

LA English

WC 61

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB NORWALK, Conn. -- Churning out new items at a furious pace, South Beach Beverages has created SoBe Karma and SoBe Drive. Karma is a tropical

fruit

blend enhanced with **kava kava**, valerian root and St.

John's Wort to uplift the **spirit** and reduce tension. Drive is a

strawberry/grape juice blend infused with epimedium, Siberian ginseng and muira puama, three passion-inducing herbs.

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L53 ANSWER 20 OF 140 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 2000:129469 PROMT

TI Soma Herbal Natural Brew MANUFACTURER: Soma CATEGORY: 209 - Alcohol  
Beverage Substitutes, Low Alcohol.

SO Product Alert, (14 Feb 2000) Vol. 30, No. 3.  
ISSN: 0740-3801.

PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

DT Newsletter

LA English

WC 74

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB Soma Herbal Natural Brew is a "non-alcoholic" **beer** said to be  
made with only the classic brewing ingredients of malt, hops, water and  
yeast, together with "a unique blend of herbs: scullcap, passion flower,  
St. John's Wort, and **kava kava**." Promoted as  
"naturally pure," it offers "a rich full flavor and a unique herbal  
effect." Soma offers this beverage in glass bottles. For sample

retrieval

information, please call: Marketing Intelligence Service, Ltd., (716)  
374-6326.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2000 Marketing Intelligence Service  
Ltd.

Subscription: \$600.00 per year. Published semimonthly. 6473 D Route 64,  
Naples, NY 14512-9726.

AN 1999:87650 PROMT  
TI NA way Hill looks at it, herbs blend beautifully. (Hill Nutritional  
Products' nonalcoholic Herbal Ale)  
AU Bunz, Fred  
SO Beverage World Periscope Edition, (30 Nov 1998) Vol. 117, No. 1669, pp.  
3(1).  
ISSN: 1064-8909.  
PB Keller International Publishing Corp.  
DT Newsletter  
LA English  
WC 356  
\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*  
AB Is Joe Six-Pack ready to get mellow? Hill Nutritional Products is  
hoping  
to lure **beer** drinkers to an alcohol-free brew that gives a  
little spark of its own. The Philadelphia-based company calls its  
creation  
Herbal Ale, pending regulators' approval of the A-word.  
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1998 Keller International Publishing  
Corporation

L53 ANSWER 63 OF 140 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:69159 PROMT

TI Natural **Spirits** Non-Alcoholic Malt Beverage - Herbal Ale  
MANUFACTURER: Hill Nutritional Products CATEGORY: 209 - Alcohol Beverage  
Substitutes, Low Alcohol. (Brief Article)

SO Product Alert, (8 Feb 1999) Vol. 29, No. 3.  
ISSN: 0740-3801.

PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

DT Newsletter

LA English

WC 87

\*FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT\*

AB We have learned that Philadelphia, PA-based Hill Nutritional Products plans to introduce a Non-Alcoholic Malt Beverage to the market. According to ads, Natural **Spirits** Herbal Ale will contain herbal additives such as **Kava** that are claimed to have a subtle and pleasurable effect on the psyche. Company sources for the beverage state, "These you can drink to relax, to be social, without the consequences of intoxication." Ads picture the beverage contained in brown glass bottles. For sample retrieval information, please call: Marketing Intelligence Service, Ltd., (716) 374-6326.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.

Subscription: \$600 per year as of 1/97. Published semimonthly. Contact Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd., 6473 D Route 64, Naples, NY 14512-9726. Phone (716) 374-6326. FAX (716) 374-5217.









L2: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha pyrone))  
 L3: (0) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha pyrone))  
 L4: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha pyrone))  
 L5: (9) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha pyrone))  
 L6: (266) alcohol same cray\$  
 L7: (2) (alcohol same cray\$) and I1  
 L8: (266) alcohol same (\$crav\$)  
 L9: (2) (alcohol same (\$crav\$)) and I1  
 L9: (2) (alcohol same (\$crav\$)) and I1  
 L11: (9) (alcohol and (\$crav\$)) and I1

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DBs USPAT, EPO, JPO, DERWENT ☐ Plurals

Default operator: OR ☒ Highlight all hit terms initially

alcohol same (\$4crav\$)

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DBs	USPAT, EPO, JPO, DERWENT			Plurals
Default operator: OR				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highlight all hit terms initially
(alcohol same crav\$) and l1				

[illegible]





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55502 ☐ ☐ Browse Queue Clear

**Phycids**

☒ I Read and agree to all the terms and conditions

Default operator: OR

((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha-pyrone) or (kava adj pyrone) or (kavapyrone) or (kava-pyrone) or kava) and (craving or crav\$)

	U	1	Document	Issue Da	Pat	Title	Current C	Current X	Retrieval	Inventor	S	C	P	3
1			US 6627234	2003093	27	Method of producing	426/5	424/440;		Johnson, Sonya S.				
2			US 6586023	2003070	20	Process for controlling	426/5	424/440;		Song, Joo H. et al.				
3			US 6431874	2002081	7	Stop smoking method	434/262			Szynalski,				
4			US 6319510	2001112	21	Gum pad for delivery of	424/404	424/402;		Yates, Alayne				
5			US 6303647	2001101	5	Plantago major and	514/449	424/451;		Cody, Mary E.				
6			US 6174542	2001011	5	Dietary supplements	424/439	424/451;		Hinton, Deborah A.				
7			US 6045825	2000040	6	Plantago major and	424/451	424/455;		Cody, Mary E.				
8			US 5776935	1998070	19	Pyrido-phtalazin diones	514/248	544/234		Danysz, Wojciech				
9			US 5332579	1994072	9	Nutritional supplement	424/639	424/641;		Umbdenstock,				
10			US 5234947	1993081	8	Potassium channel	514/449	514/450;		Cherksey, Bruce				



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L1: (468) (alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or

L2: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (

L3: (0) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha-pyrone) or (kava adj pyrone) or

L4: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (

L5: (9) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a

L6: (266) alcohol same crav\$

L7: (2) (alcohol same crav\$) and l1

L8: (266) alcohol same (\$4crav\$)

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Default operator:

OR

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(alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha-pyrone) or (kava adj pyrone) or

(kavapyrone) or (kava pyrone) or kava same (craving or crav\$)

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L1: (468) (alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or

L2: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or

L3: (0) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha-pyrone) or (kava adj pyrone) or (kavapyro...

L4: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or

L5: (9) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a

L6: (266) alcohol same crav\$

L7: (2) (alcohol same crav\$) and l1

L8: (266) alcohol same (\$4crav\$)

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L3: (0) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a  
L4: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (  
L5: (9) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a  
L6: (266) alcohol same crav\$  
L7: (2) (alcohol same crav\$) and I1  
L8: (266) alcohol same (\$4crav\$)  
L9: (2) (alcohol same (\$crav\$)) and I1  
L9: (2) (alcohol same (\$crav\$)) and I1  
L11: (9) (alcohol and (\$crav\$)) and I1  
L2: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (

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☐ Plurals

Default operator: ☐ OR

☒ I hold rights all his terms inside

((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha-pyrone) or (kava adj pyrone) or (kavapyrone) or (kava-pyrone) or kava) and (craving or crav\$)

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  559 form
  Damage
  Test
  +PMK

[illegible]



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L1: (468) (alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or

L3: (0) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a

L4: (10) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (

L5: (9) ((alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (a

L6: (266) alcohol same crav\$

L7: (2) (alcohol same crav\$) and I1

L8: (266) alcohol same (\$4crav\$)

L9: (2) (alcohol same (\$crav\$)) and I1

USPAT, EPO, JPO, DERWENT

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Default operator: OR

(alpha adj pyrone) or (alphapyrone) or (alpha-pyrone) or (kava adj pyrone) or (kavapyrone) or (kava-pyrone) or kava

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